National Library
Bibliothèque Nationale
6 1978
NEWSPAPER SECTION
SECTION DES JOURNAUX

B10218/1/86/2E

Thursday, March 2, 1978
Ottawa, Canada
Volume 11 No. 5

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

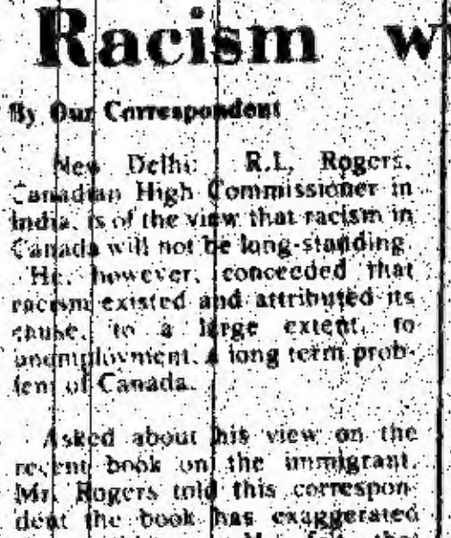
Single copy 30 Cents (The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)
Established in 1967

Racism will vanish -Rogers

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: R.L. Rogers, Canadian High Commissioner in India, is of the view that racism in Canada will not be long-standing. He, however, conceeded that racism existed and attributed its cause, to a large extent, to unemployment, a long term problem of Canada.

Asked about his view on the recent book on the immigrant, Mr. Rogers told this correspondent the book has exaggerated the problem. He felt that examples picked up at random have been used to draw conclusions and generalise the issue.



Speaking at the Delhi Study Group on "Effects of Canadian Domestic Concern on Relations with other countries", Mr. Rogers cited four major issues concerning the people of Canada viz separatism, inflation, unemployment and balance of payment.

Canadians generally are not interested in what was happening abroad. They are more insulate and are neither interested in peace-keeping activities or economic activities.

He supported the right immigration policy of Canada and explained that immigration was regulated in the national interest to check the unemployment problem. The policy is based on statistics constantly watched. Immigration in certain specialised skills is permitted when nobody in Canada is available for such jobs.

Mr. Rogers said that Indian immigrants have made valuable contributions to the country. They held important positions in the government and in the industry. He also referred to hospitals with Indian doctors.

About Canada's nuclear policy he said that basically Canadians were hostile to their own nuclear power. His country was anxious that more people did not produce nuclear weapons. India's nuclear explosion in 1974 was the biggest shock to the Canadian government which set a change of attitude to India.

Mr. Rogers said that India's nuclear policy was incompatible with that of Canada and the nuclear co-operation with India was to be viewed in that context.

He said that bilateral economic opportunities between India and Canada were limited mainly because of distance and habits. However, India has penetrated into the textile market in Canada. There was no discriminatory barrier in Canada for Indian products.

Racist gets two years

Former Western guard leader Don Andrews, was jailed last week for two years after being found guilty of assault causing bodily harm.

A county court judge found that Andrews and another guard member, Dawd Zartshansky, had been involved in a deliberate campaign to damage and deface with racial slogans, property owned or used by Blacks, Jews and Communists in Toronto.

In sentencing both men, the judge said people are entitled to hold whatever belief they want but unfortunately society has not yet reached the point where people abstain from prejudice and hatred towards members of different races.

The two members of the white supremist group were found guilty of possessing explosives, conspiring to set fire to a house and to commit mischief.

(Contrast)

Shenoy dead

New Delhi - Prof. B.R. Shenoy, noted economist, died Monday, February 20 following a heart attack. He was 73.

Prof. Shenoy was Director of the Economics Research Centre, New Delhi. He was associated with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as Executive Director for some years.

JAPANESE AID

Madras, March 1 (Samachar): The Japanese Ambassador to India Mr. T. Suzuki said Sunday India and Japan would shortly sign an agreement for a 9.3 billion yen (30 million dollar) Japanese aid to India.

Victory for Indira

New Delhi, Feb. 28 - Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, crushed overwhelmingly at the polls only a year ago, led her new political party to landslide victories in two state elections Monday.

Gandhi was not a candidate herself but the unexpected victories by her party thrust her back into the political limelight after 12 months of official investigations, sharp criticisms and even rock-throwings.

Her month-old "Indira Congress" party won 148 of the 239 legislative races decided in Andhra Pradesh state, a majority of the 294 races at stake. The ruling Janata party won 49 seats and minor parties won the others.

In the state of Karnataka, her candidates won 152 of the 224 races for the state legislature, a far better showing than anyone had expected. Janata candidates won 58 seats.

In Maharashtra, the third major state where elections were held Saturday, only 64 of 288 races had been decided. Janata had 21, the Indira Congress 12 and the regular Congress, from which Gandhi split last month, had 18.

The eastern states of Assam and Meghalaya and the territory of Arunachal Pradesh also voted Saturday but were considered of lesser importance.

Even as Gandhi received the election returns, a New Delhi magistrate ruled she must post a $500 bond pending the resulution of contempt charges filed against her for refusing to testify before an official panel investigating alleged wrongdoings during her last months in office.

Magistrate P.K. Jain set March 18 as the next hearing date, when prosecution and defence lawyers will present documents on the charges, which carry a maximum sentence of one year in prison and a $250 fine.

The Congress party's total rout in Karnataka state, where it won only a handful of races, prompted the resignation of party president K.B. Reddy, a staunch opponent of Gandhi.

[UPI]

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi — General elections to the State Assemblies of five states and one Union Territory were held on February 25. More than 5800 candidates were in the field for the 1022 seats in these assemblies.

The strength of the state assemblies were : (number of contestents are shown in bracket) Assam 126 (946); Andhra Pradesh 294 (1535); Karnataka 224 (1154); Maharashtra 288 (1815); Meghalaya 60 (262) and Arunachal Pradesh 30 (100).

The main parties in the contest were: Janata, Congress, Congress (I), CPI and CPI (M), besides a few regional parties.

The newly formed Congres (I) of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister, staked its claim for 850 seats viz Assam 118, Andhra Pradesh 290, Karnataka 214, Maharashtra 219, Meghalaya 60. The party did not field any candidate in Arunachal Pradesh.

While the Congress (I) had a broader base in Karnataka in view of the large following of Mr. Dev Raj Urs, the former Chief Minister of the State and a prominent figure in the split away congress party, the Congress led by Mr. Brhamanda Reddi had an edge over other parties in Maharashtra under the leadership of Mr. Y.B. Chavan. The Congress (Reddi group) also had sizable following in Andhra Pradesh.

The Janata Party was new in the field since the party was formed after the general elections in March 1977. In that elections the erthwhile constituents of the Janata Party did not have any significant influence in the south. While in North India the Congress was routed out, mainly because of the emergency excesses, the position of the Congress was not affected in South India, south of the Vindhyas, where the impact of emergency excesses were not felt.

In that context the ceremony elections in the southern states were viewed with great interest. The elections were also considered decisive for the newly formed party of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her politcal future.

The election commission had appointed a number of Observers in these states to inspire confidence in the public in the conduct of free and fair poll.

All the Union ministers were engaged in active electioin campaign. Mrs. Gandhi also toured all the states and her main plank was that the Janata Party did not have any direction and the Reddi Congress was incapable of providing an effective opposition. She also accused the Congress of supporting the Janata government against her party.

In her election tour of Karnataka Mrs. Gandhi alleged that attempts were being made on her life and the Janata govt. was not providing her any police protection. She noted the differnece of the size of the stones hurled at her during the election campaign and those hurled at her on her earlier visits.

During an election tour in Maharashtra, the Janata Party President, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, sustained a miner head injury when a mob of Congress supporters attacked his car with lathis & stones.

JP severs ties

Patna - The 'conscience keeper of the nation', Jayaprakash Narayan, has decided to sever his connection with all the organisations and institutions with which he had so far been associated.

In a statement issued here he said he had taken the decision in view of his present state of health. J.P. is in very frail health and has, for the past few months been undergoing dialysis twice a week. His memory is also reported to be failing.

JP's statement said the organisations with which he was connected must feel free to experiment and strike out new paths in keeping with their basic norms and objectives. He said he would continue to take interest in their programmes and to give his advice and guidance.

JP has been a household word in India since the time he launched a movement against the Congress Government which led to the format of the Janata Party and the defeat of the Congress in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections.

New record in oil production

New Delhi, Feb 28 (Samachar): The country is now producing over one million tonnes of crude oil per month from its onshore and offshore fields.

The one million-tonne production mark was crossed in January this year when 1.011 million tonnes of crude was produced by three oil producing agencies viz. the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, the Oil India Ltd. and the Assam Oil Company.

The major share for the month was of the State sector ONGC who produced 7,44,000 tonnes of crude including 2,82,000 tonnes from offshore Bombay High. The joint-sector Oil India produced 2,60,000 tonnes while the contribution of AOC from its Digboi oil field was 6,000 tonnes.

Cumulative crude production from indigenous sources for the first ten months of the current financial year (April 1977-January 1978) was 8.8 million tonnes which represented an increase of 20.4 percent over the actual production of 7.31 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year.

The bulk of increase came from Bombay High which yielded 1.54 million tonnes during the ten-month period this year compared to 2,75,000 tonnes in the same period last year. The increase represented over 460 percent rise in production. Production from Bombay High started in May 1976. Currently the field is producing at the rate of 80,000 barrels of oil per day or 4 million tonnes per year.

The estimated production of crude oil during 1977-78 is expected to be 10.81 million tonnes. Of this, onshore Gujarat and Assam Oil fields of ONGC are expected to contribute 5.62 million tonnes while offshore wells will actually yield 2 million tonnes, making a total 7.62 million tonnes for ONGC.

Oil India oil fields in the Eastern Region are expected to produce 3.13 million tonnes this year which would be half a million tonne more than their total production in 1976-77. The contribution of AOC would remain a constant 60,000 tonnes from its depleting small oil field in Assam.

Strategy for disarmament

Nagpur, (Samachar): India has written to all non-aligned nations to coordinate their strategy for the forthcoming special session of the United Nations Assembly on disarmament and this question will be thoroughly discussed at the bureau meeting of the non-aligned nations to be held during the first week of May in Kabul.

Disclosing this at a press conference here Monday, External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said India attached great importance to the special session of the United Nations Assembly on disarmament.

This session he said had been convened on the initiative of all non-aligned nations which were committed to the goal of total and complete disarmament under international control. Prime Minister Morarji Desai will address this special session and put forward Indias views on the subject. India would along with other non-aligned nations press for a declaration by the nuclear weapon states that any use of nuclear weapons would be considered as a crime against humanity. At the forthcoming special session India would seek to revive the proposal which was mooted by India in 1961 demanding that the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would be considered as a violation of the charter of the United Nations.

The question of disarmament was linked with the problem of sparing resources by the industrialised nations to help the developing countries of the third world. More than three hundred million dollars were being spent every year on armaments by the industrialised nations. If this huge expenditure could be reduced even by five per cent and the amount diverted to help the developing countries Mr. Vajpayee said the world would be a much better place to live in.

Lost boy found

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (Samachar): A 14 year old Indian boy reported lost over-board on a voyage from China to Goa has been rescued by a Norwegian ship. He was picked up about 200 nautical miles south of Sri Lanka after having drifted around for two days.

The Master of the Norwegian ship, M.S. 'Toledo', Captain Herman Blindheim, handed over the boy, D'Netto of Bombay, to India's Consul General in port when the ship docked there recently. A life-belt kept him afloat. His skin and neck were bruised.

The boy is reported to be the son of an Indian marine Captain and was travelling with his parents on board the Indian vessel M.V. "DAMODAR", commanded by his father, when he fell over-board.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

NAME-----

ADDRESS-----

CITY-----

DATE OF ARRIVAL-----

COUNTRY FROM WHICH CAME-----

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND-----

Heavy industry's performance

New Delhi, Feb 25 (Samachar): The 15 public sector undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry have maintained their high production efficiency by recording the production of the value of Rs. 88.9 crores during Increase of 19 per cent over the increase of 19 per cent over the turn-over of Rs. 74.69 crores in the corresponding month last year. This constitutes 86 percent of the target of Rs. 103.20 crores set for the month. This also shows an improvement of 30 per cent over the production of Rs. 68.61 crores in November, 1977.

The total value of cumulative production by these public enterprises during the first nine months of the current financial year has been Rs. 538.31 crores, which is Rs. 5.54 crores more than the production worth Rs. 532.77 crores in the corresponding period of the last year (1976-77).

Among the public undertakings which exceeded the target for December, 1977, the best showing was made by Triveni Structurals (107 per cent), followed by Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels (103 per cent Braithwaites and Arthur Butler (100 per cent each). Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., which registered an achievement of 99 per cent, produced goods worth Rs. 58.03 crores, showing an increase of 46 per cent over the production of Rs. 39.88 crores during the corresponding month in 1976. The Hindustan Machine Tools had a production of the value of Rs. 10.80 crores, marking an increase of 17 per cent over the output of Rs. 9.21 crores during the same month last year.

The other enterprises whose production during the month in terms of value was higher than the production in the corresponding month last year were Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Richardson & Cruddas, Tungabhadra Steel Products, Britannia Engineering Works and Jessop and Company Ltd.

During the month, 1,61,859 watches were produced at Bangalore and Srinagar units of Hindustan Machine Tools, and 2,144 scooters valued at Rs. 0.81 crore were produced at Scooters India Ltd.

Imported virus

New Delhi, March 1 (Samachar): A warning about the possibility of import of the deadly lassa fever virus into India by persons arriving from Africa has been issued by scientists of Poona's Virus Research Centre (VRC).

Detected in 1969, lassa fever is one of the latest diseases and a highly fatal disease to afflict man and West Africa is the only place in the world where this deadly virus is lurking.

In a report in the journal of the Indian Medical Association VRC Director Dr. N.P. Gupta, and his colleagues Dr. Rodrigues and Mr. Pinto have said it is high time for Indian ports to introduce a system for checking travellers from West Africa for lassa fever infection. Such a system is very necessary considering a fairly large population of Indians residing in Africa, they said. The United States and some other countries have already introduced a system in their airports to warn health officials of the possibility of lassa fever infection in travellers from Africa.

Swamy's plane no free gift

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The Shah Commission was told that the custom-free aeroplane imported by Swami Dhirendra Brahmachari, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Yoga Teacher, from the United States was not a free gift.

The Swamy had flown to the United States and personally made a cash payment to the company, Maule Aircraft of Georgia. An amount of 20,000 U.S. dollars was paid in the first instance. From Georgia he flew to New York to fetch the balance money.

The President of the U.S. Company, Bedford Maule, told the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which made an inquiry on a request from India's Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), that theSwamy had paid in cash but had wanted a letter saying it was a gift.

Deposing before the Commission the former Commerce Minister, D.P. Chattopadhyay, said the Swamy had tremendous influence in the former Prime Minister's household and consequently his case for import of the plane "as a gift" moved fast without any hurdle.

Several ministries had processed the case with lightening speed without even checking any documentary evidence to support his request. The Swamy's word was enough.

Although an informer told the Directorate of Enforcement in New Delhi at that time that the Swamy had purchased U.S. Dollars from foreign exchange black marketeers in theCapital and also from Bombay, no enquiry was made.

The fact that the plane was actually used for election purposes was evident in a letter the Swamy wrote to a friend in London on February 5, 1977 asking for some spares urgently "as you are fully aware of the importance and necessity of the aircraft in these days."

Watch production up

New Delhi, March 1 (Samachar): The production of watches in the country has gone up by two and a half times in a year. In 1977, 30.98 lakh watches were produced, as against 13.89 lakhs in the previous year, marking an increase of 121 per cent.

The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, a public sector undertaking, under the Department of Heavy Industry, was the major contributor, producing 19.10 lakh watches, which was 138 per cent higher than the production in the previous year. Private organised sector units recorded a production of 10.12 lakh watches, an increase of 100 per cent, over the out-put during 1976 while production in the small scale sector was 1.76 lakhs last year as against 1.30 lakhs in the previous year, recording an increase of 35 per cent.

The HMT has embarked upon expansion programmes in watch production. The company is setting up a centralised watch component manufacturing unit to produce 20 lakh wrist watches. The unit will be located in the industrially backward district of Tumkur, nearly 48 kilometres away from the main watch plant of the HMT at Bangalore. The components made in the factory will be assembled at captive units to be set up in 12 states, namely Sikkim, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh. Two more units will be located in Bihar and Rajasthan. The investment in each of the assembly units will be of the order of Rs. 3 crores.

The overall expansion of capacity in watch industry would result in total production of nearly 90 lakh watches by 1980-81.

Importance of family welfare programs

New Delhi, March 1 (Samachar): Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare said here recently that health care of mothers and children and limiting the size of the families were complementary to each other and should form part of the family welfare programme. He suggested that these should be accepted and adopted as welfare programmes.

Inaugurating the national seminar on the management of family welfare programme in the organised sector Mr. Yadav said that family planning was not an end in itself. It was a means to achieve a higher end. A research analysis had pointed out that there was a need for greater emphasis on the programme directed towards motivation and change in attitude. There should be an emphasis on psychological approach. The problem of population should be explained to the people in its proper perspective. The minister added that during emergency, this programme, especially in Northern India, terrorised the people which created a feeling of aversion in their minds and consequently it almost came to a stand-still. The present Government had taken necessary steps to improve the situation.

Mr. Yadav told the participants that the Government was now actively trying to ensure welfare of the family. It was therefore necessary to give maximum attention towards the health of mothers and children. The rural health scheme started last year was an important step in this regard. He said that Government propose to spend about 40 per cent of its total outlay on the various programmes of rural development.

Mulk Raj gets award

New Delhi - Noted author Mulk Raj Anand has received an award for his novel "Confession of a Lover" which has been adjudged the best book of "creative literature in the Indian-English language", be an international jury.

This annual award, instituted by Arnold Heinemann Publishers (India), will be known as the E.M. Forster, Award subject to permission from the Forster Literary Trust. The award is being named after Forster in recognition of the encouragement that great writer gave to Indian-English literature.

The award is Rs. 3,000 (about US $333.3) in cash.

Pankaj

Calcutta - The eminent mu and exponent of Tagore Punkaj Kumar Mullick, d cardiac arrest at his Calcutta house recently.

Singer and composer Kumar Mullick, who constit great musical trinity with Saigal and K.C. Day in the and dominated the field for half a century with his resonant and melodious was a pioneer in more sense one.

Besides popularizing songs which were before mostly limited to the precin Santiniketan and isolated g he had the distinction of int ing and making popular training classes from the C station of A.I.R. every S morning from 1929 to 197 him again goes the credit o Tagore songs in non-' films. And then, it was he who was given the unique ege of being allowed by Ta set to music his memorable Diner shese ghumer dest

But Pankaj Mullick will p be best remembered a India as the composer and director of the immortal M ure Mardini which had broadcast every year on the Durga Puja since 1930s. strong countrywide prote followed its discontinua 1975 was an indication tremendous popularity.

In spite of the im popularity, however, he amiable and courteous.

U.N. Hu Co

New Delhi, Feb 28 (Sam The United Nations ca effectively only if it is su by high standards of re and the strong moral bac enlightened public opinio Vijayalakshmi Pandit, to U.N. Human Rights Com meeting in Geneva recent

Mrs. Pandit, Indian repr tive on the Human Rights ission said that the conce world policeman patrolli globe is outdated and to m order the United Nations significant role to play.

She said the building of and peaceful world order is the aim of the United N is hampered not by a de ideas, resources and ma but by the lack of government to take the steps to move forward suance of their accepted tives. What is needed maintain a delicate bala

Record

New Delhi, Feb 24 (Sa The Oil and Natural Gas sion (ONGC) expects to production potential of from its oil fields in the region to five million to annum (mpta) by 1983 will be a three-fold incre the present production o from the region commission.

C.K. Barua, General of the ONGC's eastern who explained the comp perspective plan for oil ion and production to team of newsmen a recently, however qual statement on the propose set up production profe said that while the production of 5 mpta w practical possibilities production would dep refinery offtakes. capacity, the need for c ion of oil and other facto

plane gift

...D.P. Chattopadhyay, said the ...amy had tremendous influence ... the former Prime Minister's ...usehold and consequently his ...e for import of the plane "as a ...t" moved fast without any ...rdle.

...everal ministries had processed ...e case with lightening speed ...thout even checking any doc...mentary evidence to support his ...quest. The Swamy's word was ...ough.

Although an informer told the ...irectorate of Enforcement in ...w Delhi at that time that the ...wamy had purchased U.S. Dol...rs from foreign exchange black...arketeers in the Capital and also ...om Bombay, no inquiry was ...ade.

The fact that the plane was ...tually used for election pur...oses was evident in a letter the ...wamy wrote to a friend in ...ndon on February 5, 1977 ...king for some spares urgently ...a you are fully aware of the ...portance and necessity of the ...rcraft in these days."

...uction up

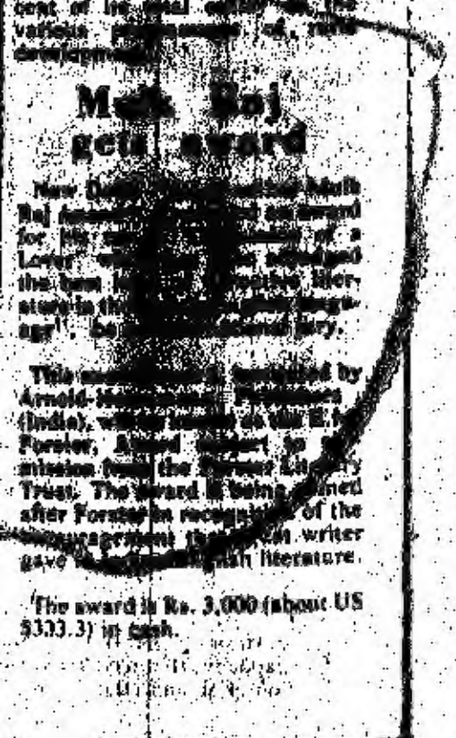
...xpansion programmes in watch ...roduction. The company is ...etting up a decentralised watch ...component manufacturing unit to ...roduce 20 lakh wrist watches. ...The unit will be located in the ...ndustrially backward district of ...Tumkur, nearly 48 kilometres ...away from the main watch plant ...of the HMT at Bangalore. The ...components made in the factory ...will be assembled at captive units ...to be set up in 12 states, namely ...Sikkim, West Bengal, Uttar ...Pradesh, Punjab, Goa, Kerala, ...Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, ...Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Orissa, ...and Madhya Pradesh. Two more ...units will be located in Bihar and ...Rajasthan. The investment in ...each of the assembly units will be ...of the order of Rs. 3 crores.

The overall expansion of capacity in watch industry would result in total production of nearly 90 lakh watches by 1980-81.

...of family ...rograms

Mr. Yadav told the participants that the Government was now ...to ensure welfare of the family, ...was therefore, necessary to give maximum attention towards the health of mothers and children. The rural health scheme started last year was an important step in this regard. He said that Government ...proposed to ...per cent of its total ... the various ... of rural ...

...Raj gets award



New Delhi ... Raj ... for ... a Lever ... the best ... stories in ... age", ... ary.

This ... by Arnold ... Fellowships (India), ... Forster, ... mission from the ... Trust. The award is being ... after Forster in recognition of the ... encouragement ... writer gave ... English literature.

The award is Rs. 3,000 (about US $333.3) in cash.

Pankaj Mullick dead

Calcutta - The eminent musician and exponent of Tagore songs, Pankaj Kumar Mullick, died of cardiac arrest at his South Calcutta house recently.

Singer and composer Pankaj Kumar Mullick, who constituted a great musical trinity with K.L. Saigal and K.C. Day in the 1930s and dominated the field for about half a century with his deep, resonant and melodious voice, was a pioneer in more senses than one.

Besides popularizing Tagore songs which were before him mostly limited to the precincts of Santiniketan and isolated groups, he had the distinction of introducing and making popular music training classes from the Calcutta station of A.I.R. every Sunday morning from 1929 to 1975. To him again goes the credit of using Tagore songs in non-Tagore films. And then it was he alone who was given the unique privilege of being allowed by Tagore to set to music this memorable songs - Diner shese ghumer deshe.

But Pankaj Mullick will perhaps be best remembered all over India as the composer and music director of the immortal Mahisasur Mardini which had been broadcast every year on the eve of Durga Puja since 1930s. The strong countrywide protest that followed its discontinuance in 1975 was an indication of its tremendous popularity.

In spite of the immense popularity, however, he was amiable and courteous, even humble. He also proved his abilities as an organizer and administrator in his capacity as adviser to the West Bengal Government's folk entertainment section. The most remarkable thing about him was his equanimity which stemmed from his sense of dedication to the cause of music and his spiritual outlook.

Pankaj Mullick, on whom was conferred the Surasagar title in 1932 and the Sangit Ratnaker in 1956, was made Padma Shri 1970 and won the Dadasaheb Phalke award in 1972. The Tagore Research Institute conferred on him the honorary title of Rabindratatwacherya in 1975. He was also honoured by A.I.R. and was presented with a golden disc by the Indian Gramophone Company in 1976.

Born in Calcutta in 1905, Pankaj Mullick was greatly interested in music from his childhood. He did not have much opportunity to study it seriously until his teens though, because his father like most parents of the time insisted after his matriculation that he continue with his academic education. So Pankaj Mullick got himself admitted to a Calcutta college. He was given a break when a friend of the family, the noted musician Durgadas Banerjee, heard Pankaj sing one day. The elder man was immediately taken up by the quality of his voice and began to give him lessons in classical music. After a while he started learning Tagore songs from Dinendranath and Rabindranath himself.

U.N. Human Rights Commission

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (Samachar): The United Nations can work effectively only if it is supported by high standards of reference and the strong moral backing of enlightened public opinion, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, told the U.N. Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva recently.

Mrs. Pandit, Indian representative on the Human Rights Commission said that the concept of a world policeman patrolling the globe is outdated and to maintain order the United Nations has a significant role to play.

She said the building of a just and peaceful world order, which is the aim of the United Nations, is hampered not by a dearth of ideas, resources and manpower but by the lack of will of government to take the required steps to move forward in pursuance of their accepted objectives. What is needed is to maintain a delicate balance between basic and fundamental rights of states to independence and domestic jurisdiction on the one hand and their duty as members of the international community on the other, Mrs Pandit said.

The progress of the United Nations depends on the success of such a balancing act, Mrs. Pandit, was earlier elected Chairman of the non-aligned group at the 34th session of the commission which is currently meeting in Geneva. What is needed to enlist public opinion are clear simple words which ordinary men and women can understand and which help them to identify themselves with a situation. She, however, regretted that there is no such identification today.

She said promises by leaders or noble words of the constitution were no longer enough. Time is of the essence for emotions do not respond either to reason or to law.

Record oil production

New Delhi, Feb 24 (Samachar): The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) expects to raise the production potential of crude oil from its oil fields in the eastern region to five million tonnes per annum (mpta) by 1983-84. This will be a three-fold increase from the present production of 48 mpta from the region by the commission.

C.K. Barua, General Manager of the ONGC's eastern region, who explained the commission's perspective plan for oil exploration and production to a visiting team of newsmen at Nazira recently, however qualified his statement on the proposed plan to set up production potential. He said that while the rate of production of 5 mpta was within practical possibilities, actual production would depend on refinery offtakes, pipeline capacity, the need for conservation of oil and other factors.

Arab ateel delegation

New Delhi, Feb 27 (Samachar): The Secretary General of the visiting Arab Iron and Steel Union (UAFA) delegation Mr. Mohd. Laid Lachgar has invited the Sail Chairman B.P. Billimoria and the Chairman and Managing Director K.C. Mohen to visit Algiers to attend the first conference of the Arab Union of Iron and Steel to be held on April next.

They have also asked the Mecon to send two experts to visit Algiers.

Cruelty to overseas Indians investigated

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Two senior government officials are currently in Oman and some other Gulf countries on a fact-finding mission to assess the situation following reports about the ill-treatment of Indian workers.

Reports about indignities, inhuman treatment and manhandling were appeared in a Bombay newspaper quoting a team of Indian workers who were packed off on an Air India flight to Bombay from Muscat.

Besides sending a potest note to the Omani mission in New Delhi and Omani the government deputed Ghulam Hussain, Director-general of Employment and Training in the Labour Ministry, and M.K. Bhatnagar, Deputy Director in the office of the Controller General of Emigration to conduct an on the spot study of the living conditions in Indian labour camps in these countries, their terms of contract at the time of recruitment in India and the actual working conditions.

According to E.C. Sekhar, 31, of Kerala, one of the deportees from Oman, he was escorted out of a Muscat plant in which he was working until January by two armed Omani policemen. They covered his face with gauze sheath, marched him to a police van and drove off to a police station when asked for reasons for this treatment, he was beaten up.

In another incident a detachment of the Omani military police surrounded the 4,000-man quarters of the Indian labour camp and ordered the inmates to get ready to leave for India. They were later asked to line up and were picked up in groups in trucks to the huge prison house in Seeb.

Mr. Shekar was a leader of the Indian labour camp who fought for better working conditions and wages from the Cypriot firm of labour contractors which provide Indian labour in most Gulf countries. At one time he was told by the Omani labour director that they were expected to work for 16 hours and the 8-hour work stipulated in the contract was a printing mistake. If the sponsors asked them to work overtime they should do so and accept money, if offered.

However, the Indian workers under his leadership, were able to get a fresh agreement signed with them authorising payment of 15 rial to every Indian in addition to the basic pay.

In the second incident the Indian workers struck work for non-payment of overtime allowance. According to Mr. Gopalakrishnan Nair, 43, the entire lot of 4000 workers were transported to Seeb prison. Incidently the prison was built by Indian labourers.

About 200 of them were deported to India and the remaining were kept in prison guarded by Omani military police and police dogs. They were given no food. They took a ballot whether they wanted to return to India and warned that those who opt for returning home will be sent only after serving six months in prison. About 1,000 of them elected to go for work out of fear and the remaining preferred the prison term. They were subjected to ill-treatment and were beaten up by Omani police before transferring them back to the work camps in small groups.

An official of the Indian Embassy in Muscat visited them later and assured them that the incident will be reported home for necessary action.

Harrowing tales of Indian workers are being received from Dubai and other areas in the Gulf countries. Yet thousands of Indian workers are leaving Bombay every month for these countries because of the unemployment problem in India and comparatively better wages offered there.

In a letter published in a local newspaper a group of Indian technical hands sent to Libya, wrote recently: "Senior hands of the rank of Suodt and executive engineers are assigned such duties as are carried out by overseers in India. Highly qualified public health engineer, qualified in pollution control and with over 20 years experience, are being asked to mend a barbed wire farm fence or to build a poultry shed."

The letter also alleged that engineers are given much lower grades than offered in the first instance and some of them are engaged in replacing blown out fuses and digging cable trenches. Senior doctors work as assistant surgeons for 16 to 18 hours a day at a stretch without any compensation and the plight of nurses is worse.

Memorable Indo-Pak encounter

New Delhi: The four hockey Test matches between India and Pakistan concluded at LAHORE were the first ever encounters in 30 years between the two sides outside the Olympic, Asian Games and World Cup arenas.

The matches were well contested and there were hints that the classical pattern of hockey might yet be revived if only India and Pakistan played with authority abroad.

The two sides have a sporting chance of bringing back into vogue that lost three in a game that is being played today with the first three fixtures Pakistan, easily the better team, won convincingly. But this does not tell the whole story, particularly of the brilliant team work on the part of the winners and the highly developed coordination and sense of timing displayed by Samiullah and Shahnaz on the Pakistani left flank.

It was a well integrated game in which everyone seemed to know what to expect once the game got under way. They read each other faultlessly unlike the Indian side which was put together under what were by no means the happiest of circumstances. There were only flashes of brilliance on the Indian side.

In the earlier Tests against Holland, India was very much the attacking side but in its encounters with Pakistan, in Bombay and Bangalore, it was the visiting side that had more on the ball. The Indian deep defence was by no means a picture of confidence. In fact the dominant impression created is that the Indian team needs a lot of practice before it can function like a well-oiled machine.

Text book conference

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (Samachar): Dr. P.C. Chunder, Education Minister, has asked state governments to consider the advisability of getting their textbook boards to bring out more than one set of textbooks based on a common syllabus but taking into account the differing socio-economic, cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the regions.

Inaugurating the 6th national conference on school textbooks here Tuesday, Dr. Chunder wondered whether a single nationalised textbook on any subject was suitable for students of a particular class in every region of the state.

Representatives of textbook boards in 21 states and in Delhi union territory are attending the conference arranged by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

While favouring decentralisation of the textbook development programme to suit the requirements of different regions, Dr. Chunder cautioned against adoption of varying educational standards and goals. All should be based on common national values and goals evolved in "common syllabus frames".

Mrs. Gandhi's involvement

The former Lt. Governor of Delhi, Kishan Chand, told the Commission that Mrs. Gandhi was aware of the fact that Sanjay Gandhi was behind the harassment of Pandit Brothers in income tax cases.

The concern belonged to the family of P.N. Haksar, former Chairman of the Planning Commission and the former Principal Secretary to Mrs. Gandhi. The police and income tax departments were used to enable Mr. Gandhi to settle his personal score with Mr. Haskar. Although Mrs. Gandhi was aware of the reasons for this harassment, she did nothing to intervene.

The Commission also heard the harrowing tales of the residents of Arjun Nagar which was razed to the ground under the "demolition operation" during the emergency. Arjun Das, a former Counsellor and a close friend of Mr. Gandhi, was the key figure in the demolition.

It was also revealed that 13 flats built by the Delhi Development Authority were allotted to Arjun Das and his family on the grounds that the house of which they were tenants were demolished.

Economy in shipping

New Delhi, Feb 9 (Samachar): The Minister for Shipping and Transport Chand Ram has urged the shipping companies to ensure maximum economy in their operations, change their style of management and explore new avenues to maximise their earnings.

Operation Lifestyle

Did you know that a small beer contains as much alcohol as a strong drink and that six ounces or more of alcohol per day can lead to alcoholism and cause cirrhosis of the liver?

THE CANADIAN
INDIA TIMES

(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

161 DALHOUSIE ST., OTTAWA, CANADA K1N 7C3

PHONE 235-2554

"Second Class Mail, Registration Number 1898"

EDITOR: Mrs. T. J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjula Parakot - 275-2145

VANCOUVER: Sabu Singh 681-5792 Res.
681-5321 Office.

NEW DELHI George Mathew

Subscribers and advertisers who wish to contact us by mail are requested to write to Ottawa.

The views expressed through various articles, letters and news reports are not necessarily those of the editor.

Subscription Rates

CANADA AND U.S.A.
Six Months $4.50
One Year $7.
Two years $12.

OTHER COUNTRIES:
One Year by Air Mail $14.

STATE ELECTIONS

State elections in India have given a gigantic boost to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Her Congress Party has made significant strides while the official Congress Party and Janata have lost badly. In many ways the results are not surprising.

After the Desai government took over, India seems to have returned to the pre-emergency days of chaos and anarchy. Furthermore, Mrs. Gandhi has always had a political chairsma inherited from her father and grandfather. Indeed it is most heartening to note that she has not passed it on to her dear son who messed up her administration so irreparably. If these election results will lead to a merging of the two Congress parties, Janata would have a strong opposition to face in future. That is certainly most welcome.

To see that India is drifting again to utter chaos as a result of lack of discipline, absence of a national sense of purpose, and increasing corruption, is indeed very sad, to say the least.

PROVINCIAL SOOTHER

By K.M. Abraham.

Got you injustice done?
In our midst, in this land of freedom!
Take no injustice, be not to it a prey
We are free indeed (in our own way)

We are free indeed, equal amongst us,
Not that you are my equal, but I am your equal
We are equal one to one
Nothing to mar equality ours.

Got you injustice done?
In our midst, in this land of freedom!
Agencies a myriad, thrashing grievances,
Watch dogs of freedom and equality.

We have great Ombudsmen,
Commissions, left and right, for Rights of Humans.
Satisfied or come back not,
Lodge not any complaints.

****** ******

My humble teacher whose name is experience
Taught me lessons great in a time span short
Lessons whose value in words beyond
Lessons that are part of me till end.

Baby cried, mummy stuck a soother
Betwix the baby's tender lips
Quenched the cry instantly
Mummy prided in her ingenuity.

****** ******

Be bold and unburden your grievances
At Commissions for Human Rights
Who will stick a soother
Of provincial mummy betwix your lips
Who will soothe and burp you gently
And bid thee fare-well calmly.

Indeed the Commission is a soother,
Lacking teeth and guts,
To soothe you
So is the great ombudsman.

Letters

Prejudice against S.Asians

Following Dag Hammarskjold's famous quote, "The madman shouted in the market place but no one stopped to answer him. Thus it was confirmed that his thesis was incontrovertible," I feel a reply to some of the points raised by readers of a Toronto newspaper is in order. I am a South Asian Canadian who came to Canada several years ago to start a new life. I or any of the hundreds of my friends I know of have never demanded top jobs, leave alone being given any handouts. The heading of the Toronto Star's article 'Immigrants demand jobs with clout' was unfortunate because I was present througout the multicultural meeting where this remark was alleged to have originated, but not one speaker out of a total of thirty two made any remark about getting top jobs. Speaker after speaker came up and asked the Anglo-Saxon community to give them equality as human beings. It seems to me to be a deliberate attempt to stir people's emotions by quoting something that may have been said privately.

I have some bad news for many Canadians who repeatedly advise the immigrants to go back to their native countries instead of raising their genuine concerns and speaking out against social injustices. Let me tell very clearly: We are here to stay for a long long time to come. It is upto the "born here" community to give us equal right.

Until the arrival of the South Asians, the Anglophones had virtually no competition. Group after group of immigrants came to Canada and accepted, due to their inherent weaknesses, inferior role in this society. They did not speak out for which we, the South Asians should not be held responsible. Lately, it has become clear to many of us that 'Canadians' cannot compete openly and fairly. They appear to be scared to death if and when they have to compete with new Canadians (I am not an immigrant any longer). My observations are based on the fact that South Asians have, for the first time since the Confederation, posed a serious threat to the sense of supremacy among the Anglo-Saxon community. The reasons for this threat are very many: the new immigrant belonging to this particular group comes from a free, democratic country, is intellectually as competent and capable as the best in this or any other country, has a rich culture, heritage and civilization that goes back thousands of years, and comes fully equipped with the linguistic ability to adjust in this society. This is the only group of immigrants that has not created its own ghettoes. This is also the only group that has a long history of dealings with the Anglo-Saxons. None of the earlier groups of immigrants came with all these attributes, which puts them (South Asians) in the most enviable position.

Many Candians have questioned the value of the qualifications possessed by people from our countries. Only the most ignorant and arrogant will equate excellence and competence with skin pigmentation. I am also the one who happens to possess a PhD from India (though not from Punjab, which could be just as good) approved by a German professor from the University of Ulm. Not only can I prove my competence in India, I can prove it anywhere in the world, including Canada. When some people, due to their sheer ignorance start mouthing off insults to foreign qualifications, I ignore their views as sour grapes. However, if any or all of their 'Canadian born' friends with PhDs, including the best in the city, would like to compete with me in my subject area, they are welcome any time. Unlike some of the Canadians I do not have to claim my competence and excellence by hiding in a cupboard or by taking a dish-washing job. Give us equality and we will show the 'Canadians' how good we are. We can compete with native born Canadians at every level except in hooliganism and criminality. A boxer proves his skill by facing an opponent on the mat. No one can expect him to prove his superiority by being told "You are not good enough to enter the ring. You could become a time keeper or carpark attendant until you can prove you competence".

Finally, some people have claimed that the only people who are in jeopardy are the ones born here (blacks, Chinese, Japanese and South Asians excluded by inference though many of them may be second or third generation Canadians). I wish I were part of this minority. 20 percent of whose member have 80 percent of good positions in Quebec, and 50 percent whose members have 95 percent of top positions here. The demand of the South Asians for the benefit of all visible minorities - that this stronghold of one minority group be broken has undoubtedly posed the most serious threat to the life style of the middle-class and would be middle-class white Canadians in this country. If demanding equal rights, I repeat equal rights, results in trouble, resentment, backlash and threats of violence, we are all prepared and determined to face them. We are not whitemailing anyone. Canada and Canadians have vigorously denounced the Soviet Union and South Africa in the past for trampling human rights of their citizens. It is about time we put our house in order.

Dr. P. Ghadanfa [Mrs.]
Toronto

Muhammed Ali to be Bangladeshi

Louise Ville and office

New Delhi - The former world heavyweight boxing champion, Muhammad Ali, will represent Bangladesh as its Honorary Consul General in the United States, according to a report from Dacca.

Ali told a Press conference Wednesday, February 23 that he would fly the Bangladesh flag on his car and hoist the bi-colour on the flag post at his house at

Ali was given honorary citizenship of Bangladesh by President Zia-ur-Rahman on his arrival in Dacca February 18.

Calling Bangladesh his "second home" Ali said he would build a house there and stay for one or two months every year in that country.

Siper thermal power stations

New Delhi, Feb 27 (Samachar): The National Thermal Power Corporation, which will set up four super thermal power stations along with concomitan high voltage transmission lines, will sell its power in bulk to the state electricity boards by entering into long term agreements based on solid commercial principles.

The transmission lines to be laid from coal pit-head stations of the corporation would serve as a nucleus for forming the regional and national grids.

The government has already cleared construction of three super thermal power stations at Singrauli, Korba and Godavari. The work on the fourth one at Farakka is likely to commence in the second half of this year.

Korba station will supply power to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa.

The Shah of Iran and his wife accompanied by the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, visited the City Palace Museum in Jaipur in Rajasthan during their four-day visit to India in February. They also made an aerial survey of the canal project area. Iran has offered co-operation in the completion of the second phase of the canal project.

Brie

A BRIEF PRESENTED B
SHAN R. SAINI, PRE
ASSOCIATION OF IND
ADIANS, INC., FREDER
AT THE HEARINGS
DUCTED BY
CANADIAN CONSULTA
COUNCIL ON MULTIC
ALISM IN HALIFAX O
UARY 21, 1978.

BACKGROUND OF OUR
CIATION: At the start
1960's the majority of the
with origin in India wer
arily students. (There w
two immigrant families
ericton in 1962). Th
nucleus of our activity wa
University of New Brun
Every year in January/Fe
cultural event called Ind
was performed, first
campus and later in th
house when it was built.

As the population
community with the im
status grew we felt that th
and problem of this gro
very different from thos
transient student popu
Hence, in 1972 we for
association of those wh
permanent residence s
Canada.

In 1973 we were perhaps
small ethnocultural mi
the Atlantic Provinces to
with the funding of the
government a multicultu
ference in New Brunswic
result of this conference
our great input the Mult
Association of Fredericto
ged. Another similar co
was held last year.

Thus, having exper
multiculturalism since al
inception of the federal
many programs, we while
the following observatio

1. MASS MEDIA: T
annual report of the
quite clear how the ma
looks at the ethnocultur
ities in Canada. We hav
experience with the loca
press and the radio statio
in Fredericton.

We are somewhat dis
with both of these agenc
newspaper has the ten
give misleading headli
(wisted news about
cultural groups. The rad
is completely indiffer
never even bothered to
multicultural conference
ized by us.

As far as the Natio
Board is concerned t
been making some films
the national language o
educate the Indo-Cana
Canadian life and Cana
ist places. I am not
good it has done becaus
us can understand at
national language of Ca
feel, and perhaps just
that money would h
better spent if films wer
show the prejudiced
the contributions to C
our ethnic community.

2. GRANTS (Criteria):
appreciated the multic
grants program becaus
such programs we
grants twice. But
inquired for a grant
cultural centre and h
were told that such e
fell under capital grant
federal government doe
such projects. Bu
amazement, governm
such rules, if there we
fund a multimillion do
Cultural Centre. Do n
wrong that I am a
French Centre becaus
own short experience
what the Acadians m
gone through. W

Brief to CCCM presented

A BRIEF PRESENTED BY GULSHAN R. SAINI, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF INDO-CANADIANS, INC., FREDERICTON AT THE HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY CANADIAN CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON MULTICULTURALISM IN HALIFAX ON JANUARY 21, 1978.

BACKGROUND OF OUR ASSOCIATION: At the start of the 1960's the majority of the persons with origin in India were primarily students. (There were only two immigrant families in Fredericton in 1962). Thus the nucleus of our activity was on the University of New Brunswick. Every year in January/February a cultural event called India Night was performed, first on the campus and later in the Playhouse when it was built.

As the population of our community with the immigrant status grew we felt that the needs and problem of this group were very different from those of the transient student population. Hence, in 1972 we formed an association of those who had a permanent residence status in Canada.

In 1973 we were perhaps the first small ethnocultural minority in the Atlantic Provinces to organize with the funding of the federal government a multicultural conference in New Brunswick. As a result of this conference and with our great input the Multicultural Association of Fredericton emerged. Another similar conference was held last year.

Thus, having experience in multiculturalism since almost the inception of the federal government program, we wish to make the following observations.

1. **MASS MEDIA:** The first annual report of the CCCM is quite clear how the mass media looks at the ethnocultural minorities in Canada. We have a direct experience with the local English press and the radio station of CBC in Fredericton.

We are somewhat disappointed with both of these agencies. The newspaper has the tendency to give misleading headings and twisted news about minority cultural groups. The radio station is completely indifferent and never even bothered to cover the multicultural conferences organized by us.

As far as the National Film Board is concerned they have been making some films in Hindi, the national language of India, to educate the Indo-Canadians on Canadian life and Canadian tourist places. I am not sure what good it has done because most of us can understand at least one national language of Canada. We feel, and perhaps justifiably so, that money would have been better spent if films were made to show the prejudiced Canadians the contributions to Canada by our ethnic community.

2. **GRANTS (Cultural):** We have appreciated the multiculturalism grants program because through such programs we obtained grants twice. But when we inquired for a grant to have cultural centre and library we were told that such expenditure fell under capital grants and the federal government does not fund such projects. But to our amazement, government broke such rules, if there were any, to fund a multimillion dollar French Cultural Centre. Do not get me wrong that I am against the French Centre because from our own short experience we know what the Acadians might have gone through. What I am suggesting is that the government must find ways to support the request of all ethnocultural groups for having at least funding available for books and periodicals in the language of that group in smaller places and not centralize everything in Ottawa.

3. **LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:** First annual report of CCCM was very specific that culture cannot be maintained without language. Thus, as a result of that perhaps, the Department of Secretary of State started a program to encourage the learning of the third language, the choice of an ethnocultural group. On the surface it would appear that grants are available under the program. In practice, however, not many groups can benefit because the group must have already been funding such projects privately for at least a year. Further, the amount available is going to be a couple of hundred dollars. Thus, if a group has been in operation for a year, I do not think it is worth their while to spend time to apply and go through the red tape of the government for a couple of hundred dollars.

4. **IMMIGRATION POLICY AND ORIENTATION:** A lot of public debate has already taken place in this regard following the Green Paper on Immigration. Perhaps there is nothing discriminatory in governmental policy and the law. But what most of the concern is, it is on the confidential department directives to the immigration officers. We do not know what to suggest to the CCCM how they wish to advise the government in this very important area.

5. **HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS:** We support the concept of human rights at the national and international level. We also condemn the mal-treatment of political dissidents in various countries. But, we should not be naive to think that we are free from the disease of racism. Only two days ago Dr. Noel Kinsella made a statement based on his experience as Chairman of the New Brunswick Human Rights Commission for a number of years that racism exists in the Province of New Brunswick. The same day I heard the Chief Commissioner of Federal Human Rights Commission, Gordon Fairweather making a statement on national radio network that Canada is a racist society.

We cannot pretend and ignore the racist problem we face in our country. I think that if the majority of cultural groups were honest enough to see their weakness of racism a long time ago, I am sure we would not have been facing the threat of disintegration of Canada today. In light of Canadian history, some members of our cultural group wonder and even worry that if the French and other East European cultural groups with a relatively larger population as compared to ours have suffered because of the melting-pot philosophy being imposed subtly through economic and other pressures, what will happen to us?

CCCM in their first annual report lauded the federal government's idea of establishing a Human Rights Commission at the federal level. Now that Commission has been established under an Act of the Parliament. We feel that this commission is inadequate to solve the fundamental injustices in the Canadian society because its jurisdiction does not extend to provincial matters because under the B.N.A. Act human rights are to be dealt with by the provincial statues. Reading through the Canadian Human Rights Act I paused for a while and wondered if the Indians and Eskimos are human! I say so, because the Act specifically excludes the Natives. They must be administered by the Indian Act.

Therefore, I ask the CCCM to recommend to the provincial governments along with the federal government that Canadian Constitution be given top priority where the Fundamental Rights of Canadians are embodied in the constitution and the Supreme Court of Canada will not have the power to throw out the cases brought before it under the Canadian Bill of Rights. Presently, under the B.N.A. Act the Canadian Bill of Rights is not even worth the paper it is written on. We also suggest that the preamble of the Constitution should read that Canada will be a Multicultural Nation. In adopting these recommendations, there will be no need for the government ministers to make perpetual statements in reams of papers and posters that multiculturalism is a permanent policy of the government.

6. **EDUCATION:** It is well known that education broadens the outlook of people. Education again is not under the jurisdiction of the federal government. Moreover, how do you educate people whose minds are closed on matters they don't wish to be educated about. You can get Ph.D's and D.Sc.'s but still may remain uneducated.

In New Brunswick people are preoccupied with biculturalism problems although groups like ours are trying hard to educate them. Let me tell you one of my experiences. Last year our association offered two prizes of $100 and $75 for an essay competition on the general theme "living with people of different cultural backgrounds". With the assistance of a school superintendent we constituted a panel of judges which included a recently retired school superintendent who was the chairman, a university professor of English and a high school art teacher. In my first meeting with the panel I became doubtful if we will get very far because the chairman remarked that he knows the attitude of the teachers and nobody pays any attention to what the Indo-Canadians wish to do. The notice of the competition went to the school principals through the superintendent of school district and three months were given to write the essay. In framing the rules we even went so far to exclude the children of Indo-Canadians from the competition. Would you believe me if I told you how many entries we got? None! You can take the horse to water but you cannot make him drink. You cannot educate the people who do not wish to be educated in certain aspects of life.

In closing I wish to say that nowhere in the published documents of the federal government we can find figures pertaining to population of Canadians of origin in India. We are lumped in census reports under the category "others". Unofficial sources put the estimate of Indo-Canadians anywhere from 150,000 to 300,000. We hope the CCCM can advise the government that in all future census' we can get an accurate count of our numbers in Canada.

MOVING ?
If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Book Review

By Jagpal S. Tiwana

The Sikh community

By W.H. McLeod
Oxford University Pr., 1976, p 119

Dr. Hew McLeod is professor of history t the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand. He spent nine years in the Punjab, learned to speak and read Punjabi and founded a Christian institute of Sikh studies at Barring College, Batala where he served as professor of history.

His first book, **Guru Nanak and the Sikh Religion**, 1968, a work of outstanding scholarship, created a stir among Sikh scolars, by refusing to accept many of the traditional concepts of Guru Nanak. His second book, **The Evolution of the Sikh Community** consisting of five essays, is also going to be quite controversial.

Traditionally, it is believed, that the Sikh Panth developed in three stages: first, its founding by Guru Nanak; second, its resort to arms under Guru Hargobind and; third, the founding of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh.

McLeod accepts the three-stage hypothesis, but he studies the development of Sikhism in its historical sociological context. As a historian he believes that nothing is created, everything evolves. Guru Nanak himself inherited the Sant synthesis which emerged from the influence of **Nath** doctrine and practice upon the **Vaisanva bhakti**. He reworked it according to his own genius, and passed it on in a form unequalled by that of any other representative of the Sant tradition. "The greatness of Guru Nanak," says McLeod, "lay in his capacity to integrate a somewhat disparate set of doctrines and to express them with clarity and compelling beauty . . . others accepted the teaching as valid and the teacher as inspired. In this manner, the Sikh Panth was born."

Development in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was considerably influenced by the influx of Jats into the Panth. By the time Guru Hargobind gave the call to arms, a large number of Jats had joined the Panth. Jats did not join empty handed; they came with their weapons. The five K's which the tenth Guru, in 1699, pronounced to be the exclusive symbols of the Khalsa brotherhood, reflect the complex of Jat culture. According to McLeod, uncut hair and the bearing of a dagger were Jat customs. With these two symbols may be paired the comb and the bangle. McLeod is, however, not clear about the origin of the breeches, the Kachh.

Some of these statements must be viewed with certain reservations. Was uncut hair a Jat custom? If so, why and when did the Hindu Jats of Haryana and the Muslim Jats in Pakistan stop wearing long hair. The Sikh Gurus did not cut their hair. Were they Jats? Perhaps a better explanation could be that uncut hair was a common feature of holy men in those days, and Guru Gobind Singh wanted his followers to appear as soldier-saints.

Though McLeod does not accept most of the stories told in the **Janam Sakhis**, yet he accepts one in which a Sikh sells his hair to provide food for Guru Nanak. By this he seeks to show that the Jat customs had not entered the Panth in the time of Guru Nanak. Who would buy hair in that age and for what purpose? Was hair in great demand? Would Guru Nanak have encouraged his follower to sell hair? The sakhi is not very reliable.

According to McLeod, Jats became followers of the Khatri Gurus because, by tradition, a Khatri was teacher and a Jat his disciple. Who were the Khatri teachers before Guru Nanak? In fact, it was a Brahman who was by tradition a teacher. The Jats became the disciple of their Gurus because the egalitarian teachings appealed to them.

The essay on Sikh scriptures is very fascinating. McLeod has studied and analysed the who **Adi Granth** and found it quite clear and orderly. "... there can be few scriptures which posses a structure as consistent as that of the **Adi Granth**,,, observes McLeod. He is looking for some explanation, however, as to why the Guru Arjan's **Ramkali** hymn has only the opening lines and then blank space in the **Kartarpur vali Bir**, believed to be the original as dictated by Guru Arjan to Bhai Gurdas. Dr. McLeod wished to examine the Bir personally and it is a pity that he was denied permission by the Sodhis of Kartarpur who own it.

The essay on "Caste in the Sikh Panth" is quite informative. According to the 1881 census, Jats formed 66 per cent of the Sikh population. From the Jat total, there was a considerable drop to the next group who turned out to be Tarkhans with 6.5 per cent. It is quite surprising to know that Khatris who represent the intelligentsia of the Sikhs were only 2.2 per cent. McLeod has rightly observed the diversity in the Sikh community, yet he finds that the Panth has succeeded in eliminating many of the discriminatory aspects of the caste system. The increase in the number of Sikhs in the half century (1881-1931) when a large number of agrarians, artisans and outcastes joined the Panth, shows that it still retained the egalitarian appeal preached by the Gurus.

The Evolution of the Sikh Community is indeed a thought-provoking work. Sometimes it becomes difficult for a mind nurtured on the centuries-old traditions to accept McLeod. Religion is a matter of faith, not reason. But McLeod should be given credit for his first rate historical research. His style is so simple and stimulating that the book can be read with interest both by the common reader and the scholar looking for new ideas. It has a good glossary, a good bibliography and an index.

Reddy addresses joint session

New Delhi, March 1 (Samachar): The President, N. Sanjiva Reddy, has urged the major nuclear powers to announce an agreed and timebound programme for nuclear and other disarmament at the forthcoming united nations conference on disarmament in May.

Opening the four-month-long budget session of the Parliament, Mr. Reddy said that nuclear disarmament was of the foremost importance and the major powers should reach an early agreement on test ban, reduction of nuclear weapons and on peaceful exploitation of atomic energy.

Mr. Reddy, who was addressing the members for the first time after his unanimous election to the highest office in the country, reiterated India's decision to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and its unilateral decision to desist from all tests. But he pointed out, "we are, however, opposed to any form of discrimination."

Closer Indo-Pak ties possible

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The three-day visit of the Indian External Affairs Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, to Pakistan early in February has made a modest beginning in renewing friendly relations between the two nations after a long gap of inactivity.

This was the first ministerial level visit to that country after the visit of Swaran Singh, the then Foreign Minister, in 1962. Much tension was witnessed in Indo-Pakistan relations since then ending with the Simla agreement after the parleys between Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This was also the first high-level contact between the two nations, both headed by new governments.

Mr. Vajpayee had no specific issues for discussion with the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan, General Zia-ul-Huq. In Islamabad, Mr. Vajpayee declared that his visit was to demonstrate India's good will towards its neighbour.

According to him his visit was historic and worthwhile. Nevertheless, his goodwill visit would pave the way for restoring friendly relations between the two nations in the background of mutual trust.

Mr. Vajpayee was the leader of the Jana Sangh party which merged into the ruling Janata Party. The Jana Sangh had strong views about muslims in India, the vexed question of Kashmir and India's relations with Pakistan. Strong were the views of the Jana Sangh at one time that the party had suggested exchange of muslims in India with Hindus in Pakistan.

Confronted with the question at a press conference in Islamabad, Mr. Vajpayee candidly stated that obviously he as a Jana Sangh leader represented a minority view. But that was all over and the policies of the Janata Party government of which he was a member were there for all to see and judge. He explained that India wanted to improve relations with its neighbours on the basis of equality, non-interference and goodwill. "My own belief is that the general public in both countries welcome normalisation of relations," he declared.

The Kashmir question also came up for comment when Agha Shahi, foreign affairs advisor to the Chief Martial Law Administrator, chose to make a direct reference to Kashmir at a banquet he hosted in honour of Mr. Vajpayee.

Mr. Vajpayee put forward India's view point in the matter. Under the Simla accord, the solution of Kashmir issue will have to be taken up after the normalisation of relations between the two countries have taken place.

Fully satisfied with the result of his visit, Mr. Vajpayee told newsmen on his return to New Delhi that the visit had created a climate for better understanding. The emphasis in his talks in Islamabad was on ways and means to expand trade between the two countries and further exchanges in the fields of culture, agriculture and sports.

A team of officials from Pakistan would visit India soon to explore possibilities of expanding trade. Journalists will be stationed in each country and an Indian hockey team is expected to visit Pakistan shortly. Both countries would also exchange films.

Reports indicate a genuine urge on the part of both the countries for coming closer and maintaining good-neighbourly relations. There is no denying the fact that the people of the two countries who share a common historical and cultural background are eager to come closer. Undoubtedly Mr. Vajpayee's visit has achieved a psychological breakthrough towards this end.

SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

During a recent visit to Nepal the Chinese Vice-Premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, expressed the hope that India would take certain further steps to improve relations with the two countries.

When his attention was drawn to the report, Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, said that India was always ready and willing to hold discussions with China.

"I am always ready and willing to meet any Chinese leader. We believe in negotiations. We do not believe in wars," he added.

A chinese trade delegation was in New Delhi on a "friendship visit" in February. They also visited the Engineering Trade Fare which gave them an idea of the wide range of engineering goods manufactured in the country.

There appears to be scope for exploring the possibilities of entering into joint collaboration agreement, particularly for sub contracting. India could supply iron ore and pellets and a number of other items needed by China. The delegation expressed willingness to consider all proposals for economic cooperation for mutual benefits.

Another Chinese delegation is expected later at the invitation of the Indian Committee for a memorial to Dr. Kotnis, who died in Yenan Province in December 1962 while on a medical mission in China.

A consignment of Indian steel tubes worth Rs. 6 crore will soon be shipped to China.

The resumption of economic ties between India and China began in May 1977, when an Indian delegation visited the Canton trade fair. Another Indian team also visited the Canton in October last year.

Punjab, Haryana top

New Delhi, Feb 24 (Samachar): Punjab and Haryana top the list of States in the country as regards the productivity of rice. The higher production is not due to large area alone but due to a package of measures undertaken in these two states. Punjab has a productivity of 2582 kgs. per hectare which is more than doube the productivity at the national level and Haryana has a productivity of 2468 kgs. per hectare.

One of the principal reasons for this sizeable increase in these two States has been the increase in area under high yielding varieties. Of the total area of 6.74 lakh hectares under rice in Punjab, the area under high yielding varieties accounted for 5.79 lakh hectares in 1976-77 i.e. about 80 percent. Similarly, of the total area of 3.31 lakh hectares of rice in Haryana, the coverage under HYV was 190 lakh hectares i.e. about 60 percent.

Shastri replaces Tripathi

New Delhi - Bhola Paswan Shastri, Minister for Works and Housing in the erstwhile Indira Gandhi Government, will be the new Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha.

Shastri replaces Kamlapati Tripathi who has lost the position following his joining the Congress (I).

The Rajya Sabha secretariat received a communication from the Congress Parliamentary Party stating that Shastri will be the leader of the party in the Rajya Sabha.

The Congress being the largest single opposition party in the Rajya Sabha, its leader automatically becomes the Leader of the Opposition.

Vijayluxmi to U.N.

New Delhi, Feb 24 (Samachar)- Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit, who had been appointed representative of India on the Human Rights Commission, has been elected chairman of a working group set up by the commission to draft a convention on torture.

Mrs. Pandit has also been elected chairman of the non-aligned group at the 34th session of the commission now meeting in Geneva.

Kamalapati Tripathi, a prominent figure in Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress, has lost his status as Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha. A Government notification said that the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Vice-President B.D. Jatti) had declared that Tripathi had ceased to be Leader of the Opposition from February 15.

Of the 149 members of the Rajya Sabha who belonged to the Congress before the recent split, 76 have conveyed to the Chairman that they are now with the Congress led by Brahmananda Reddi while six have said they are with Congress (I). The other 67 are yet to convey their decision to the Chairman. The Rajya Sabha has a total membership of 244 but two seats are now vacant.

Asiatic Society awards

Calcutta, Feb 27 (Samachar): Eleven distinguished Indian and Foreign scholars and scientists were awarded medals and plaques most of them in Absentia, for their useful contribution to the study of humanities and sciences at the 194th Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society here Monday.

Among those who were awarded include: Dr. Paul Thieme Rabindranath Tagore birth centenary plaque, Dr. Chancal Majumder (Meghnad Saha Memorial gold medal), Prof. H.E. Gulliksen, (Professor S.C. Mitra Memorial Plaque) Dr. Parmeshwari Lal Gupta (Sir Jadunath Sarkar Gold Medal) and Dr. (Mrs(Debala Mitra (Bimala Charan Law Gold Medal). While Dr. Thieme made significant contribution to the study of indology, Dr. Majumder worked in the field of solid state physics, Prof. Gulliksen in psycgemetry, mathematical psychology and psychological scaling, Dr. Gupa in mediaeval Indian history and numismatics and Dr. Mrs. Mitra in the field of fine arts and architecture with special reference to India.

The West Bengal Governor T.N. Singh who presided expressed his concern at the financial difficulties now being faced by the society and said that money would never be a hindrance in the pursuit of knowledge. Prof. Dilip CoomarGhose, General Secretary of the society, said that the library and museum were the great assets of the society. But unfortunately no development schemes could be taken up during the past five years for the paucity of funds.

You belong to Canada

...and Canada belongs to you

Canada is your country. Every province, every city, every village. The Atlantic Provinces in the East, our fascinating National Capital Region, the towering Rockies and beyond in the West. A land of superb natural beauty, of sophistication and simple friendliness, with a range of vacation experiences no other country can offer. Get to know another part of your Canada this year.

Canada

So much to go for.

Canadian Government Office of Tourism / Office de tourisme du Canada

FILMS

KODIYETTAM [Malayalam

Produced by Kulathoor B[illegible] ran Nair

Directed by Adoor Gop[illegible] shnan

Six years is a long time[illegible] director of the calibre and [illegible] tic sensibility of Adoor Gop[illegible] shnan to come up with his [illegible] film. But then Adoor a[illegible] Chitralekha Film Cooperati[illegible] forerunner of film coopera[illegible] India, have had to face [illegible] problems — the non-coop[illegible] attitude of the Kerala sta[illegible] development corporation, [illegible] ity of the commercial sect[illegible] of course financial strin[illegible] **Kodiyettam** was shot in 19[illegible] negatives processed the ne[illegible] but only in 1977 the firs[illegible] could be taken out — due[illegible] to lack of finance. In spite[illegible] this the film has not [illegible] technical quality, its them[illegible] perennial aura about it[illegible] topicality will remain fre[illegible] rural landscape and villag[illegible] withstand for years the c[illegible] the industrial era.

Kodiyettam could be re[illegible] portrait of the rural life of[illegible] in all its rich variet[illegible] villagers' fatalistic attitu[illegible] unconcern for the improve[illegible] their lot, a wandering [illegible] blissful oblivion of the e[illegible] flow of life around him, w[illegible] singlemindedness to seek[illegible] ity and affection t[illegible] marriage and children, th[illegible] society as a klaeidosc[illegible] humanity. For this alone, [illegible] ttain surpasses **Swayam**[illegible] Adoor's first film which b[illegible] new trail in the cinema of [illegible] in Kerala and elsewhere. [illegible] **Kodiyettam's** format is [illegible] than that of **Swayamvar**[illegible] the spectrum of life it t[illegible] richer, wider and more c[illegible]

Consciously or not, G[illegible] shnan uses many obj[illegible] symbols to draw para[illegible] nature and human condu[illegible] of the symbols are conve[illegible] some may be read di[illegible] from what the film-ma[illegible] intended. The unstring[illegible] flying unsteadily in the sk[illegible] for the lead man Sankara[illegible] vacillation and wanderin[illegible] the fire-works standing[illegible] happiness and joy Sanka[illegible] feels after he comprehe[illegible] meaning of life after a[illegible] habitual drifting. Take[illegible] the framing of the shots[illegible] the whimsical hero walki[illegible] to his hut through i[illegible] opening, black walls to[illegible] and the right blocking th[illegible] the open fields. The man[illegible] return to his hut, his he[illegible] the outdoor life, to be fr[illegible] bird — hewing wood,[illegible] religious festivals, wash[illegible] haats, drinking toddy[illegible] stray children, playing [illegible] his best friends, and so[illegible]

Gopalakrishnan weave[illegible] web of the typical [illegible] cultural, social and econ[illegible] in Kerala — it is this [illegible] rural life which goes [illegible] **Kodiyettam** much more[illegible] ing and significant than [illegible] **wayam.** Its pace is slow,[illegible] keeping with the flow of[illegible] rural Kerala and the[illegible] traits of Sankarankutty[illegible] untroubled by sel[illegible] unconscious of his fu[illegible] oblivious of his misera[illegible] or the needs of his w[illegible] conveys his inner feelin[illegible] a shiver in his facial mu[illegible] blank looks more than[illegible] his relationships with t[illegible] around him. This way,[illegible] shnan dispenses with[illegible] and evolves the monta[illegible] que to convey human[illegible] and relations through v[illegible]

The sound-track is a t[illegible] natural sounds — ten[illegible]

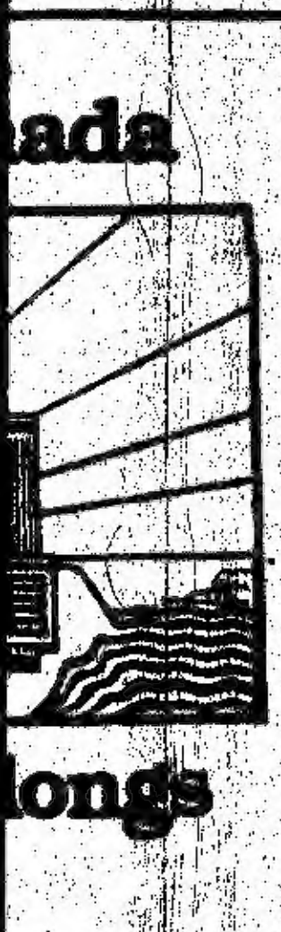
pathi

the 149 members of the Rajya
ha who belonged to the
gress before the recent split,
have conveyed to the Chair-
that they are now with the
gress led by Brahmananda
di while six have said they are
Congress (I). The other 67
yet to convey their decision to
Chairman. The Rajya Sabha
a total membership of 244 but
seats are now vacant.

y awards

Majumder worked in the field
solid state physics. Prof.
liksen in geometry,
matical psychology and
hological scaling. Dr. Gupa
mediaeval Indian history and
nismatics and Dr. Mrs. Mitra
he field of fine arts and archi
ure with special reference to
a.

he West Bengal Governor
Singh who presided expres-
his concern at the financial
culties now being faced by
society and said that money
ld never be a hindrance in the
uit of knowledge. Prof. Dilip
marGhose, General Secretary
e society, said that the library
museum were the great
ts of the society. But unfort-
ely no development schemes
d be taken up during the past
years for the paucity of funds.



ada

ongs

ce.

g

g

ss:

s

ada

ope

FILMS

KODIYETTAM [Malayalam]

Produced by Kunjuboor Bhaskaran Nair

Directed by Adoor Gopalakrishnan

Six years is a long time for a director of the calibre and aesthetic sensibility of Adoor Gopalakrishnan to come up with his second film. But then Adoor and his Chitralekha Film Cooperative, the forerunner of film cooperatives in India, have had to face many problems — the non-coperative attitude of the Kerala state film development corporation, hostility of the commercial sector and of course financial stringency. **Kodiyettam** was shot in 1975, its negatives processed the next year but only in 1977 the first print could be taken out — due mostly to lack of finance. In spite of all this the film has not lost its technical quality, its theme has a perennial aura about it and its topicality will remain fresh, the rural landscape and villagers will withstand for years the onset of the industrial era.

Kodiyettam could be read as a portrait of the rural life of Kerala in all its rich variety, the villagers' fatalistic attitude and unconcern for the improvement of their lot, a wandering drifter's blissful oblivion of the ebb and flow of life around him, women's single-mindedness to seek security and affection through marriage and children, the rural society as a kaleidoscope of humanity. For this alone, **Kodiyettam** surpasses **Swayamvaram**, Adoor's first film which blazed a new trail in the cinema of realism in Kerala and elsewhere in India. **Kodiyettam's** format is broader than that of **Swayamvaram** and the spectrum of life it tackles is richer, wider and more complex.

Consciously or not, Gopalakrishnan uses many objects as symbols to draw parallels in nature and human conduct. Some of the symbols are conventional, some may be read differently from what the film-maker had intended. The unstringed kite flying unsteadily in the sky stands for the lead man Sankarankutty's vacillation and wanderings. Or, the fire-works standing for the happiness and joy Sankarankutty feels after he comprehends the meaning of life after a stint of habitual drifting. Take another the framing of the shots showing the whimsical hero walking back to his hut through its small opening, black walls to the left and the right blocking the view of the open fields. The man hates to return to his hut, his heart is in the outdoor life, to be free like a bird — hewing wood, watching religious festivals, washing elephants, drinking toddy, saving stray children, playing with kids, his best friends, and so on.

Gopalakrishnan weaves a tight web of the typical religious, cultural, social and economic life in Kerala — it is this variety of rural life which goes to make **Kodiyettam** much more interesting and significant than **Swayamvaram**. Its pace is slow, maybe in keeping with the flow of life in the rural Kerala and the slothful traits of Sankarankutty — a man untroubled by selfishness, unconscious of his future and oblivious of his miserable plight or the needs of his wife. Gopi conveys his inner feelings without a shiver in his facial muscles. His blank looks more than establish his relationships with the people around him. This way Gopalakrishnan dispenses with dialogue and evolves the montage technique to convey human emotions and relations through visuals.

The sound-track is a treasure of natural sounds — temple bells, the boom of guns, the chirping of birds, the chicking of the cock, the cawing of the crows. No special musical effects seem to have been used to heighten an emotion or a situation. And this is in line with the subdued narrative and natural acting style. In fact, everything in **Kodiyettam** is toned down to conform to the rural life-style.

Except for the leading man Sankarankutty's sister, the other three women characters are selected with an eye to their erotic physiognomy: Lalita as Sankarankutty's sex-starved wife, Kaviyoor Ponnamma as the betrayed widow, and the lady playing a truck-driver's mistress. It seems that except for Sankarankutty everyone else hankers after sex. The film had scope for explicit sex, but its makers have shied away from it.

Adoor Bhavani as Sankarankutty's mother-in-law is superb in her cameo role. In one shot, without resort to melodrama she conveys her contempt for her son-in-law who refuses to behave as a responsible husband and is ignorant of the pleasures of wedded life. And that is where Bhavani establishes her veteran quality compared to the three younger actresses. She has the ability to distinguish the true from the trashy. **Kodiyettam** is a perceptive film, full of artful artlessness, a little gem emitting realistic light.

DARSHAK
in Democratic World

SWATI [Bengali]

Story by Manik Banerjee

Directed by Agragami

Manik Banerjee is among of the better writers of modern Bengali fiction. At about the middle of his career, he initiated himself into marxist ideology and became a member of the communist party. Since then all his writings — short stories and novels — began to be coloured with his new outlook. He held fast to the belief that the function of art and literature was to strengthen the cultural revolution among the people, so that a political revolution could be achieved in the country to usher in a new social order where there would be exploitation of man by man. This revolutionary image of Manik Banerjee, who died more than 15 years ago, looms large in the minds of the Bengalees and so they are shocked when they see Swati, a run-of-the-mill, boy-meets-girl type of film which smacks of a maudlin love affair.

This film has grown out of a story originally named Neki which was written by Banerjee when he was but a green horn, saturated with the fiction model of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee whose usual pattern was to make the heroine intelligent and peri and come in sharp conflict with the hero at the initial stage and then slowly melt towards him. This traditional pattern in Swati is too obvious to miss. Swati nicknamed Neki, an unmarried, boisterous girl of about twenty, lives with her widowed aunt and maternal uncle in a village on the outskirts of a small town. She swims daily in a nearby pond surrounded with trees and bushes. One afternoon, while she is engaged in her aquatic frolics, her notice is suddenly drawn to a young man *with a rifle on the bank, supposed* to be aiming at a bird high on a tree. This infuriates Swati. With her wet sari hugging to her exposed body, she comes upon the bank and tells the young man: "You needn't pretend to aim at the bird with your gun. I'll swim again. Just cast your glance upon me and enjoy looking straight at my bare body. The cattle often come here and look at me and I, therefore, don't feel embarrassed at your presence." The dialogue is vividly reminscent of Sarat Chandra's style.

This first scene offers a typical foretaste of the way a mawkish Bengali film unfolds itself. It is found that the young man is Ashoke, a brilliant engineering student and son of the district judge who lives in the small town next to the village. Ashoke has come to his town to spend one of his long vacations. Swati, student of an english school in Calcutta, came to stay in this village with her aunt after her father had committed suicide following a financial disaster. Ashoke's mother and Swati's aunt are good friends. Amour develops between Ashoke and Swati and then, as per pattern, it receives a severe jolt. Swati's maternal uncle is involved in a law suit over a plot of land owned by him. The case will be tried in the district judge's court, that is, in the court of Ashoke's father. Prompted by her maternal uncle, Swati approaches Ashoke and asks for his father's favour. This angers Ashoke beyond measure and lowers Swati abominably in his eyes. A tragic separation follows. The blow is too ruthless for Swati to put up with and soon she is affected with some fatal ailment. Ashoke's mother taks over the responsibility for Swati's recovery and she sails for Ranchi with Swati and Ashoke. There are lachrymose love scenes on the boat between the two and ultimately Swati breathes her last on the vessel.

Manik Banerjee has many brilliant stories with bold social purpose and high drama as well, but Bengali film producers are so timid and bankrupt that they do not dare break fresh ground. Jejune films of this type swamp the Bengali film industry today, and according to reports, most of them incur a loss. Yet the producers do not seem to learn.

The hero and the heroine have been portrayed by Gautam Mukherjee and Tanusree Sankar — two new finds. Both give a commendable performance which is perhaps the only merit of the film.

PARESH DHAR
in Democratic World

Multiculturalism and the Indo-Canadians

By Mukhtyar S. Tomar
President
Indo-Canadian Ass'n of N.S.

At the Multicultural dinner in Halifax, N.S. on Jan. 20, 1978, Hon'ble Norman Cafik, federal Minister responsible for Multiculturalism, reasserted his firm conviction that "we can't look at this nation and think that it was built exclusively by English and French people, or that they make up this whole nation, but a third of all Canadians come from backgrounds which are neither English nor French." Mr. Cafik said that he would like to see that this one third of the total population gets their fair share in all governing and decision making process in the country, we can no longer afford to neglect this big section of the population.

Realizing the importance of the multi-ethnic composition of the Canadian society. The multicultural policy was announced in the House of Commons in 1971 and was supported by all political parties. In explaining the policy, Mr. Cafik stated that multiculturalism was not established to create a new kind of society, but to reflect the society which we already have; all of us built this nation, and it belongs to all of us, not only to two groups. The minister strongly believes that multiculturalism is an absolutely fundamental policy to hold this country together. To conclude the remarks, Mr. Cafik advised all the sections of the society to understand the true meaning of multiculturalism and work towards a strong nation based on human values respecting and sharing the cultural richness of our multi-ethnic society.

Although the minister's stay was very short in Halifax, he left the members of Multicultural Council and the Multicultural Association of Nova Scotia, with a message and challenge to come out and to lend him support for the cause of multiculturalism. Personally, I was really very much impressed by his speech. As a Canadian of East Indian origin, I would like to suggest to all Canadians in general, and the East Indians in particular to educate themselves about other people, and other people about ourselves. I know there are certain elements who don't confdem with the basic norms of the society and human race, but majority of the people are ignorant about the members of other ethnic groups. I believe that the minister means good and speaks on behalf of the government. The government can enact the laws against discrimination, but it is the society which has to change.

I often come across the question: Why the East Indians are the most discriminated against? The people of Chinese origin suffered for over hundred years; the Blacks for over two hundred years, while the first settlers from India came here in the beginning of this century, not even seventy-five years yet. Secondly, we, except the first settlers, haven't known the kind of suffering these other two groups have been through. If you really want to know more about them, then I would suggest you read any book on the railroad construction through the Canadian West and the "Roots" by Alex Haley. Please don't try to misunderstand me from the above remarks which are meant for comparative study only. I know that we do suffer from discrimination. Many articles have been written on this issue; and many people have put forward lots of suggestions, but let us ask ourselves what we did about them? Whatever little we did, we did only after getting physical assaults. Why can't we learn from this experience?

The most important factor of strength is unity, which, blunt said is the last item on our list of priorities. Leaving some exceptions, we have two or more parallel organizations for the same purpose, social or religious or otherwise, not pulling in the same direction, rather wasting our gies to neutralise or undermine the opposing group, but still claiming to serve the community.

We live in a democratic society, we preach democratic principles, but most of the time we don't accept them when it comes to decide about leadership on the basis of majority decision. Let us accept the fact that everybody can't be a leader, and if it is not true. Then, where are you going to find the followers to lead? This is a serious question, and with each day passing, our problem is getting more serious and complicated. So, let us practise the principles of democracy and demonstrate our united strength behind the leaders we choose to lead us for the term they are elected. If somebody has leadership qualities and demonstrates in any constructive way, he/she could serve the community for the next term and the people should really be behind such persons. Solidarity is the most essential ingredient for the survival of any society.

When we are united and stand behind our leaders we'll have strength and the strength attracts attention of other people: bad elements will get a scare and the majority will recognize our existence. We'll earn our due respect and proper place in society, and with the dynamic policy of multiculturalism to back us, we'll be an asset to the country of our adoption rather than being treated the unwanted element.

We are in fact short of workers (true leaders) who could devote time to social work sit on committees of municipal, provincial and federal agencies. I remember Mr. Cafik saying that he would like to see minority ethnic groups getting fair representation on all such committees. It is the right time for us to get serious and be involved in the multiculturalism and devote our due share of time and energy to build Canada of the dreams of our Prime Minister and also of the Minister responsible for Multiculturalism, "a free nation where people of different ethnic groups are free to integrate, not assimilate, into Canadian society while retaining and sharing their cultural richness and vitality."

It will be unfair if I don't dwell on the strengths of our characters. We are hardworking people and the law-abiding citizens of the country. As being good citizens we should be aware of the political situation in the country of our adoption, and to prove our loyalty we must show our interest and concern for it. Its unity is being questioned and existence threatened by some people. Will it be too much if I invite the people of East Indian origin in the country to get involved and play a constructive role to preserve the "oneness" of the country? I let us pledge our whole-hearted support to the cause of "national unity" and "One Canada."

Vajpayee returns from Sydney

New Delhi, Feb 25 (Samachar): The First regional meeting of the commonwealth heads of government of Asia and the Pacific in Sydney has proved to be a "worthwhile" exerise in which regional econoime matters dominated rather than international political issues. The member nations met on equal basis and had a "free and frank exchange of views" that would lead to greater economic interdependene among developing nations and gradually reduce reliance on the developed world.

This sum up of the Sydney meet was given by the External Affairs Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, on his return here Wednesday from the conference. Mr. Vajpayee said the meeting was marked by "informality" and all those who attended had no desire to dominate each other or to have any expansionist or hegemonistic designs."

He said the meeting also discussed trade trends and revealed a desire on the part of participating countries to increase trade with other Commonwealth countries of the region. At present these countries have only 15 per cent of their trade among themselves and so it was felt that there was scope for increasing trade.

Bringing Indian dance

By Anne-Marie Gaston (Anjali)

During the last two years I have presented many performances of Indian classical dances for children in Canada and it has been both a challenging and a rewarding experience. It was also extremely exhausting as anyone involved in the performing arts will appreciate, because not only was there the natural tension of a performing situation, but also the extra pressure of keeping several hundred children amused. Probably none of the students had seen an Indian classical dance recital before and some of the teachers and parents viewed it with trepedation, believing that their youngsters were going to see belly dancing.

In each program I tried to present a balance of pure dance and mime, selecting particularly those stories with which the children would identify. It goes without saying that some of the stories had to be shortened, for children have a limited attention span.

Their imagination however, seemed to be fired partly by their environment and the recognizable produced an immediate response. In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia where I presented about eight recitals for school children varying in ages 7-17, many of them had never seen a live performance of anything, let alone Indian dance. They responded immediately to the fish incarnation of Visnu in the dance item Dasavatar, perhaps because the sea dominates so much of their experience. I was further convinced of this connection between environment and appreciation because in B.C., where the mountains dominate the skyline in most of the towns and cities where I performed, the students seemed to respond particularly to Govadhana Giri, the story that relates the feat of the God Kirshna when he lifts up a mountain so that the people of his village can take shelter form torrential rains. In B.C. I presented over thirty recitals and practically each time it was this item that the students remembered and enjoyed the most.

I wanted to make sure that the performance was not too much like a lecture and did not lose its artistic merit so I tried to slip in the educational parts as unobtrusively as possible. To set the scene at the beginning I often showed colour slides of temples, sculptures, and paintings relevent to the stories depicted. My intention was for the students to get some idea of the milieau in which the dance was nurtured and to get an overall glimpse of the whole story that would then unfold bit by bit with mine and mudras (hand gestures). Half way through the recital I got the students to try the hand gestures and beat out the various rhythms while I sang the stvee, or recurring theme of music.

Because of the performances nearly always took place in gymnasia or make-shift theatres with the students sitting on the floor, I was often very close to my audience, in fact nearly treading on them. This helped to create an informal atmosphere and the immediate rapport encouraged the students to ask questions afterwards. Without a doubt it was the costume, and the jewellery which attracted most attention, but I also had to answer questions on a wide variety of subjects ranging from religion to my dance training.

But why Indian dance in Canadian schools? Presented in the right way it is a simple, beautiful, and poetic means of transmitting Indian mythology, customs, and traditions. The present generation of children is exposed to an extra-ordinary variety of audio-visual experiences particularly via television. This means that their curiosity is not easily aroused. Nevertheless the immediacy of a live performance offered them a different type of stimulus to which they were most responsive. Although in a one hour performance I could hardly hope to give more than a tiny glimpse of Indian dance, I feel confident that such an experience at least gives them a hint of the diversity and beauty offered by another culture.

Students feel pinch of tuition fee hike

By Thomas Paraikal

Montreal: If universities in Montreal had been charging students $1,500 instead of the current $500 for tuition, many students from India and Pakistan like Raj Reddy from Mysore would never have come to Montreal.

Tripling tuition fees for non-Canadian students, despite strong opposition from universities across the province, is exactly what the Quebec government plans to do from January 1, 1979. The new regulation will go into effect in Montreal's two main English universities - McGill and Concordia.

McGill university has about 2,200 foreign students while Concordia has 1,400 students from foreign countries. Both universities have a large number of students from Pakistan and India, mostly in graduate schools.

The new "differential" — an increase from $585 to $1,300 — will exclude the 5,000 foreign students who are presently pursuing studies in Quebec.

Raj Reddy, a Physics student from Bangalore, said that he didn't "agree with the present plan. I can't see who is actually going to benefit from the policy." Between changing classes, Reddy pointed out: "The taxpayers may save some money, but it will definitely put pressure on other foreign students who intend to come here."

Ashok Sen from Calcutta, a political science student, had this to say: "I spend more than $4,000 a year on simple living expenses every year. They claim the taxpayers are paying for our studies, but we also spend money here and so it balances out."

It is not known if the foreign student groups will take any step to combat the tuition hike.

Foreign students in Ontario pay $1,500 - 3915 more than Ontario residents. And Alberta has introduced a $300 surcharge on tuition fees for foreign students.

Students' feelings are shared by university officials, who have complained that it would be impossible to implement the new plan before next January because new students, including some from India, have been already accepted for the 1978-79 academic year.

Meanwhile, Jacques Ivan Morin, Quebec Education Minister, pointed out that unless the province increases the tuition fees there would be an exodus of students to Quebec since foreign students have to pay more in Ontario.

The new tuition fees, Indian students strongly feel, will result in a general decline of students coming to Quebec from their country.

Austrians to climb Everest

New Delhi, March 1 (Samachar): Two Austrians plan to make it to Mount Everest - World's highest peak through the tough South West face minus the cylindr of oxygen.

The two, Reinhald Messner and Peter Lambert, part of the first ever Austrian expedition to the 8,848 metre high peak would launch the attempt sometime in the middle of next month, Dr. Traxl councillor of the Austrian Embassy said Sunday.

Dr. Traxl made the announcement on behalf of the Austrian Alpine Club before some renowned mountaineers and naturalists who had gathered to celebrate the golden jubilee of the Himalayan Club.

He said that the six member expedition would be led by seasoned mountaineer and Innsburch skier Woolfang Nairz.

Preparations for census

New Delhi, Feb 23 (Samachar): The Minister of State for Home Affairs, Dhanik Lal Mandal will inaugurate a three-day Conference of Data Users as preparatory to 1981 census here Monday. The Census Commission of India will ascertain through this Conference the views and suggestions of the users of Census data which will help the Commission in the finalisation of Census Questionnaires to be convassed in the 1981 Census.

The Conference will also discuss the schedules proposed to be canvassed at the 1981 census. These will cover the house list, the household establishment schedule, individual slip and population record. With this, the preparations for 1981 Population Census will begin in its full swing.

Over the years, Population Census in India has come to be recognized as the chief source of bench-mark date. It assumed greater importance in post-independent India. The last census was conducted in 1971 with reference data as April 1, 1971.

Voluntary organizations

New Delhi, Feb 24 (Samachar): The union minister of law and justice, Shanti Bhushan has underlined the role of voluntary organizations in community welfare activities.

Inaugurating a conference of the rotary district 310 here, Shanti Bhushan felt that voluntary agencies like rotary clubs had, by their very nature, certain inbuilt advantages over the government.

He said that even in a welfare state like ours, the administrative machinery tended to be bureaucratic and impersonal in character. It did not possess that human touch, which a voluntary organization could provide.

If you're over 65, please send us your G.I.S. form.

Every year, you must re-apply for your Guaranteed Income Supplement, even if you are presently receiving it.

So if this applies to you, fill in the application you received in the mail. And return it in the addressed envelope as soon as possible.

We cannot continue to pay your Supplement after March 31st, 1978, unless you send us your form.

If you have any questions, call the Old Age Security office nearest you.

Health and Welfare Canada — Monique Bégin, Minister

Santé et Bien-être social Canada — Monique Bégin, Ministre

The

[Dr. A.M

Continued from February issue.....

I was quite suspici about the driver's motives. W he insisted on staying with u the shop even after informing that his company was not nee I had lost faith in the driv words. Already in Delhi we experiences with many drive None of them were honest. decided to stick to our orig schedule and reach Bharatpu We thought that we would at l find some place to stay and if we decided to drive in the n and continue to Jaipur.

After we decided not to sta Agra the driver was obviou annoyed. He did not want to us to any other place in Agra. left for Fatepur Sikri. The dr said that he would take entrance tickets. We allowed to do that and later I realized we paid Rs 5 extra for mistake because what he char us for the ticket was Rs 5 e than what was paid. We fo the distance to Fatepur Sikri at least four times than what driver had told us at Agra.

After spending about two h at Fatepur Sikri, which is a g town built and abandoned emperor Akbar, we proceede Bharatpur. Again, we found the distance was at least times than what the driver us. Bharatpur is a bird sanct where the migrating birds f the various himalayan region the various parts of Russia sp the winter and return in spri Very often, tourists who fly, this place. This is the beautiful bird sanctuary th have ever seen. Thousand water birds of all types ca seen there. To our surprise found the government to home beautifully set in the m of the forest with much b facilities than what was avai in the city. Our driver an agent were simply telling li make us stay in Agra. The commissions from private h and entertainment centres w the tourists are taken. But i bird sanctuary there is no wa them to get any such amount the morning we were greete wild deers which came to the and one even came inside tourist bunglow. When we having breakfast some birds came to the windows one persisted on coming ins We asked the waiter to allow come inside. Without any fe flew right on to our table. most enjoyable part of our was this visit to Bharatpur the stay there.

We proceeded to Jaipur wh apart from sightseeing, we h two-day program. We rea there at 1 p.m. even after sta from Bharatpur. If we had st in Agra we would never be ab keep our engagements at J even if we decided to skip Fat Sikri and Bharatpur. After days stay there we returne Delhi. In Delhi when we cle the bill we got another surpr There was around two hu kilometers extra registered b meter. The only explanation I can think of is that durin two nights at Jaipur, after le us at the university guest which was usually around 8 the driver must have been the car for running taxi in the If we had stayed in Agr another night there would been at least another hu kilometers extra. The driver to come with stories of all and we used to give him a Rs 10 for each meal. At Jai

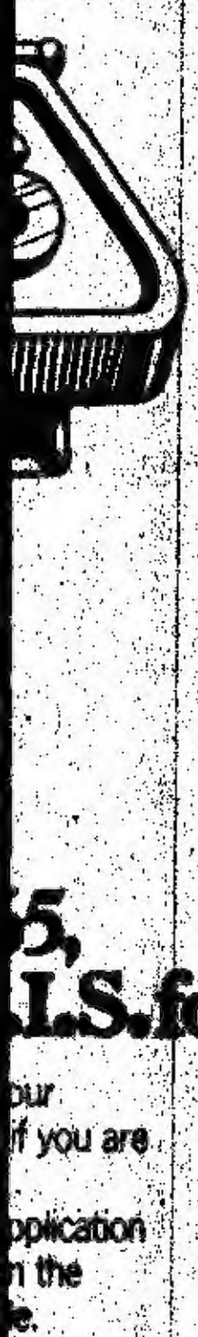
census

canvassed at the 1981 census.
hese will cover the house list,
household establishment
hedule, individual slip and
pulation record. With this, the
eparations for 1981 Population
ensus will begin in its full
ing.
Over the years, Population
nsus in India has come to be
cognized as the chief source of
nch-mark data. It assumed
eater importance in post-inde-
ndent India. The last census
as conducted in 1971 with
ference date as April 1, 1971.

sizations

d, by their very nature, certain
uilt advantages over the
vernment.

He said that even in a welfare
te like ours, the administrative
achinery tended to be bureau-
atic and impersonal in charac-
. It did not possess that human
uch, which a voluntary organi-
ion could provide.



5,
.I.S. form.
our
if you are
pplication
n the
e.
pplement
s us
Old Age
re social
Ministre

The greatest democracy in the world

by Dr. A.M. Mathai

(Dr. A.M. Mathai is professor of Mathematics at McGill University)

Continued from February 16th issue....

I was quite suspicious about the driver's motives. When he insisted on staying with us in the shop even after informing him that his company was not needed I had lost faith in the driver's words. Already in Delhi we had experiences with many drivers. None of them were honest.) We decided to stick to our original schedule and reach Bharatpur. We thought that we would at least find some place to stay and if not we decided to drive in the night and continue to Jaipur.

After we decided not to stay at Agra the driver was obviously annoyed. He did not want to take us to any other place in Agra. We left for Fatepur Sikri. The driver said that he would take the entrance tickets. We allowed him to do that and later I realized that we paid Rs 5 extra for that mistake because what he charged us for the ticket was Rs 5 extra than what was paid. We found the distance to Fatepur Sikri was at least four times than what the driver had told us at Agra.

After spending about two hours at Fatepur Sikri, which is a ghost town built and abandoned by emperor Akbar, we proceeded to Bharatpur. Again, we found that the distance was at least five times than what the driver told us. Bharatpur is a bird sanctuary where the migrating birds from the various himalayan region and the various parts of Russia spend the winter and return in spring. Very often, tourists who fly, miss this place. This is the most beautiful bird sanctuary that I have ever seen. Thousands of water birds of all types can be seen there. To our surprise we found the government tourist home beautifully set in the midst of the forest with much better facilities than what was available in the city. Our driver and his agent were simply telling lies to make us stay in Agra. They get commissions from private hotels and entertainment centres where the tourists are taken. But in the bird sanctuary there is no way for them to get any such amount. In the morning we were greeted by wild deers which came to the lawn and one even came inside the tourist bunglow. When we were having breakfast some small birds came to the windows and one persisted on coming inside. We asked the waiter to allow it to come inside. Without any fear he flew right on to our table. The most enjoyable part of our trip was this visit to Bharatpur and the stay there.

We proceeded to Jaipur where, apart from sightseeing, we had a two-day program. We reached there at 1 p.m. even after starting from Bharatpur. If we had stayed in Agra we would never be able to keep our engagements at Jaipur even if we decided to skip Fatepur Sikri and Bharatpur. After two days stay there we returned to Delhi. In Delhi when we cleared the bill we got another surprise. There was around two hundred kilometers extra registered by the meter. The only explanation that I can think of is that during the two nights at Jaipur, after leaving us at the university guest house which was usually around 8 p.m. the driver must have been using the car for running taxi in the city. If we had stayed in Agra for another night there would have been at least another hundred kilometers extra. The driver used to come with stories of all types and we used to give him at least Rs 10 for each meal. At Jaipur he even claimed that he had no place to stay. He expected that we would give money for accommodation. Hearing his woes we asked the university to make accommodation for the driver also. When accommodation was arranged he said that he knew someone in the city and he would stay there. He realized that if he stayed at the university he would loose the chance for running taxi in the night.

TOURIST CAR

For those of the readers who wish to take a tourist car the following points are worth remembering. When the car is booked get in writing from the person in charge the type and details of the car and the exact time of arrival. If a wrong car comes change it before starting and charge the bill for the inconvenience, if any, to the tourist department. If they don't accept the charge insist on seeing the top man in charge. The tourism department has made arrangements for the drivers stay and meals at the various places. Don't tip them and don't believe in their stories of woes and family problems. Don't go to the stores recommended by the drivers and don't stay at hotels recommended by them. Wherever possible go to government emporiums and stay at government tourist homes or A-class hotels. Buy your own entrance tickets and don't ask the driver to tip the interpreters. The most important thing of all is that you should note down the meter reading every evening when you stop using the car and every morning when you start the trip and also whenever you stop for a longer period for sightseeing. Don't settle the final account with the driver but settle it at the tourist office. Before signing the driver's logbook check and see whether his milage tallys with yours and don't allow him to add another 25 kilometers in the name of "taking the car to the garage". Take a separate taxi back home and don't use the tourist car for going back to your hotel. If you remember these points you are likely to save at least at the rate of three hundred ruppees per day of your travel. Don't take private taxis for long distance travels even if you settle the price beforehand. At the end of the journey you will be forced to pay at least double.

From Delhi we came to Bombay to take the connecting flight to Trivandrum. At the airport counter of the Indian Air Lines office we met with the same story. The names were not on the list! No message was received either. I had requested the Delhi office on three different occasions to send the message and my German colleague had requested once. Still the names were not on the list. Nothing could be done at the airport. We took a taxi and went to the city office and met the duty officer. Later they found my name on the list still my friend's name was missing. He wanted the duty officer to sign a letter stating that no message was received from Delhi and that his name was never on the list. The duty officer would not issue such a letter. When we said that we would not leave the office and we wanted to see or talk to his boss wherever he was, a seat was suddenly available. We reached Trivandrum. We found that no message was received at the Trivandrum office for our Cochin and Bombay flights. I knew the officer there and I knew that he was telling the truth. Both the Delhi and Bombay office did not bother to send the message. Needless to say that for my friend's Cochin-Bombay flight it was the same problem. The only message that they received was from Trivandrum and thus his name was in the waiting list with chance 76. After hearing the problems the Cochin officer was kind enough to find a seat for Bombay through Madras at an extra cost of Rs 105.

AFRAID OF IAC

Irresponsibility at the extreme can be seen all over India now. Indian Air Lines is only one in the list. After seeing the way the people work at the information, reservation and check-in counters, there is no reason to believe that the technical staff and aircraft maintenance people work any differently. Post emergency era is the one where everyone is on his own and there is no sign of any discipline or order anywhere. There is no sign of any government anywhere. After seeing the situation in India I am really afraid to fly by Indian Air lines and even by Air India because it must be the same type of people working in their maintenance department also. It is very likely, after seeing how people behave there now, that all personnel concerned would issue all types of certificates of airworthiness without even looking at the aircraft. Whatever the workers do nobody seems to be even willing to take any action.

INDISCIPLINE

Dishonesty, indiscipline and irresponsibility can be seen at all levels and the government does not seem to be bothered about it at all. Beggars are all over the places and militant porters are back at the bus terminuses. I visited one of my friends who work for a government department. The situation is as it was before the emergency days. The phone at the reception desk is off the hook, untouched files piled up on the desk and the staff gossipping about the spicy stories put out by the various commissions of inquiry. My friend told me that there was an added feature as well. In pre-emergency days if some one in an office did something which was against the rules then the higher officers would take some action. Now whatever they do none will dare to take any action because whoever takes the action will be in hotwaters because he will be branded as a supporter of emergency which means a definite transfer.

BIRTH CONTROL

I talked to one of my friends who is a high school principal in the Delhi suburb. He said that the only excess worth the name during the emergency days was in the field of birth control. According to him the only point on which the Indira government lost was the imposition of birth control. All the big hue and cry about emergency era is political propaganda by which the ruling parties, smugglers, blackmarketeers, hoarders and all other such elements expect to make big dividents out of the propaganda. He said that there were all types of direct and indirect pressures all over the north India for sterilization during the emergency days. He got a telephone message from higher ups to stop the salary of every teacher who had at least three children until he or she brought in the certificate showing that he or she went through sterilization. In such a situation he had only two choices, either disobey the order because the order did not come in writing which he feared would result in his transfer from place to place or carry out the order. He decided to carry out the order. A teacher in another school told me that she had to bring in five cases of sterilization, otherwise her salary would be stopped. These cases could be people from her village who had at least three children. She added that of course nobody verified whether the person concerned had at least three children or even married.

LAWLESSNESS

The school principal continued that during the emergency days he and other principals in the area had started a campaign to improve the standard in the schools. A curriculum revision had taken place and the teachers were asked to go for re-orientation courses to teach according to the new syllabus. Nearly sixty percent of the teachers, especially the older ones, did not want to go for reorientation courses but agreed reluctantly. But before the scheme could be implemented the emergency was lifted and the new government came in and the project was to be scrapped completely. At present a large number of colleges and universities are either closed or on periodic strikes. I was talking to a principal of a college in Kerala. He said that so far the number of official working days is seventy which also includes at least twenty which have one or two hours of classes but marked as working days. The normal number of working days should have been around one hundred and fifty by this time. Strikes, hartals, gheraos are all over. Apart from the strikes organized by the political parties there are strikes by local groups. Every strike is characterized by destruction of public properties and burning of public transport buses.

In Kerala, there is also an interesting new group of agitators - bishops, archbishops and other faithfuls belonging to two rival groups of the Syrian church. The issue seems to be the church properties which both the groups want to control. It is led by church officials and some higher officials are doing hunger strike in jail. Since there are some ministers in the present government belonging to one of the factions the other faction stop public transport buses and burn them. When writing this article at least twenty different strikes are going on from school teachers to office workers. Production in all sectors is at a standstill. The most interesting aspect of it all is that nobody wants to take any action and there is no sign of any government either at the centre or at the state level. Lawlessness is seen everywhere.

GARBAGE

During the pre-emergency days the strikers used to disfigure all buildings with their slogans but they used to spare the insides of the buildings. But this time nothing is spared. I was invited to a university campus in north India. Not only the university buildings are smeared with slogans but the inside walls and corridors are all dirtied up with slogans. I could not bring myself to stand in the lecture hall and give a talk. It was like clearing a little portion in the middle of a garbage dump and giving a talk standing there. What is the use of bringing up the future generations with such civic sense? The present generation does not seem to like to see anything nice and clean. They seem to prefer to have all the public places and even some private places as dirty as possible. In all other countries of the world they spend millions of dollars to beautify the country. In the name of democracy in India millions of ruppees are spent to destroy public places smear up beautiful buildings with political slogans and dirty up all public institutions. The one I quoted above was to make the Janata candidates win the university elections. What is the meaning of democracy?

(To be continued).....

President Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy administering oath to Mr. Justice Y.V. Chandrachud as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India at Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi on Wednesday - February 22, 1978.

The new Immigration Act

(Canadian Scene) — Since the new Canadian Immigration Act was passed by Parliament in August 1977, many questions are being asked. The following are answers to some of the most commonly- asked questions. If legal interpretations are required, consult the appropriate sections of the Act (Chapter 52 of the Statutes of Canada, 1976-77) which are noted at the end of each answer.

When will the new Act come into effect?

Our immigration program will continue to be administered under the 1952 law until the new Act is proclaimed in 1978. (Refer to section 129 of the Act).

Who will be able to come to Canada?

The principles regarding admission to Canada remain unchanged, based on non-discriminatory grounds with regard to race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion or sex. However, all non-residents must meet basic admission standards designed to protect public health, safety, order and national security. Visitors* will be required to have sufficient funds to support themselves during their visit, and those wishing to study or work temporarily will have to obtain prior authorization abroad before coming into the country.

* A "visitor" is a person, other than a Canadian citizen or permanent resident, who is lawfully in Canada, or seeks to come into Canada, for a temporary purpose.

Persons seeking permanent residence in Canada will continue to be selected abroad according to standards designed to assess their capacity for successful settlement. (Refer to sections 3, 5, 6, of the Act)

How will the selection system work?

Selection will still be based on the applicant's ability to become successfully established in Canada. Detailed assessments will be made according to selection standards (the "point system"), which will continue to be set out in regulations.*

Immigrants will be selected under three basic admissible classes as follows: **The family class** is similar to the present sponsored class for immediate family members, but will remove the minimum age limit for parents sponsored by the Canadian citizens.** Family class applicants will not be assess under the point system but will have to meet the basic standards of good health and character.

* Parliament has delegated a number of regulation- making powers to the Governor-in-Council (see section 115 of the new Act). Regulations will be published in the Canada Gazette prior to implementation.

** A "Canadian citizen" is a person who was born in Canada or who has applied through the Department of the Secretary of State and has received a citizenship certificate.

Convention refugees* will not be selected under the point system, but rather on their general ability to adapt to Canadian life, taking into account the settlement assistance available to them from both government and non-government sources. Also the Act makes provision for regulations permitting the admission of displaced and persecuted people, who do not precisely fit the United Nations definition of "refugee", on a basis similar to refugees, under special circumstances.

Other immigrants, corresponding to the present nominated and independent classes, will continue to be selected on emeployment- related factors. Persons with relatives willing to assist their settlement will continue to receive bonus selection points. (Refer to sections 3, 6, 115(1) (a) (c) (d) (e) of the Act)

The Act incorporates into Canadian domestic law the United Nations definition of a "Convention refugee", i.e., "any person who, by reason of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, (a) is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or (b) not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his former habitual residence and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to return to that country."

Will people from all parts of the world have an equal opportunity to apply?

Yes. The same selection criteria and processing priorities will be used for all applicants, regardless of where they live, ensuring that members of the family class, Convention refugees, and other immigrants for whom there are urgent and specific needs are given the highest priority.

Prospective immigrants may apply at Canadian visa offices serving their areas of residence. Services are also available in countries where there is no resident visa office, but where Canadian visa officers are permitted to operate. (Refer to section 3(f), 115(1) (f) of the Act).

How will immigration levels be determined?

Immigration levels for Canada will be developed in consultation with the provinces, and other appropriate groups, to determine regional demographic and labour market needs. It is expected that such consultations will result in the establishment of medium and long-term immigration requirements, and that annual levels will be set in the light of such forecasts.

Further, the Act requires the Minister responsible for immigration to make an annual public announcement of the number of immigrants the federal government plans to admit during a given period of time. This number will be a global level, not a country-by-country quota. (Refer to sections 3(e), 7 of the Act).

Fisheries development

New Delhi, Feb 27 (Samachar): A massive program for development of fisheries has been prepared by the Union Ministry for Agriculture and Irrigation. The Government plans to introduce 200 deep-sea fishing vessels by the end of next year and ensure a proper exploitation of the marine wealth in 200 mile coastal zone. Besides, fish culture in the major areas of brackish water has also been planned.

In a letter addressed to the Chief Ministers of Marine States comprising Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal and Governor of Karnataka, the Minister of Agriculture, Surjit Singh Barnala has drawn their attention to this important potential area for development of fisheries. He has suggested that by proper use of this important potential area for development, the protein availability can be considerably increased.

Majority of Toronto whites racist

Toronto, Feb. 28. - Fifty-one per cent of white Torontonians surveyed by a York University anthropologist show racist tendencies toward blacks and East Indians, according to a two-year study released yesterday.

Financed by the federal Secretary of State, the $25,000 study says that racist tendencies are especially prevalent among older people (over 53), housewives and Southern and Eastern European immigrants who have been in Canada for some time.

The study also notes that church-goers are more racist than those who profess no religion, singling out specifically what it calls "the other Protestants," Baptists, Lutherans and Presbyterians, as the most racist.

Professor Frances Henry headed a team of 22 interviewers who conducted follow-up interviews on 617 Toronto people ranging in age from 18 to 65 who had responded to a questionnaire. Two of the interviewers who felt uncomfortable with the nature of the study withdrew from the project in the early stages after answering the questionnaire themselves.

At a press conference yesterday, Prof. Henry said that despite the much-publicized accounts of racial assaults by young toughs, the basis of racist behavior in our society is elsewhere. Young people involved in racial assaults are not representative of their class, she said, but "deviants who are usually unemployed or products of broken homes as (Walter) Pitman found," referring to the Metro task force report made public last fall.

"The kind of racism I'm talking about is individualized personal feelings," she said, adding that she hopes a study of such behavior would be useful in clarifying social problems and determining the proper means to correct it.

"This study clearly indicates that the most racist people are older, non-participants in the labor force, working class, poorly educated, religious and, if not Canadian-born, of Southern and Eastern European extraction. They are also authoritarian, maintain social distance(s) ... and believe strongly that genetic or divine determination produces differences between people."

The study says that many of those interviewed view Asians as arrogant and more culturally different from Canadians than blacks, who are seen as shiftless and a drain on social welfare programs while "liking to drive big cars."

The study notes that the hard-core racists, about 16 per cent of those surveyed "clearly feel most negative toward the non-white minorities, but there is also a considerable amount of negative feeling toward other cultural groups," such as South Americans, Italians and French Canadians.

It is worth noting, the study says, that nearly one-third of those with racist tendencies would not marry a French Canadian if the choice was theirs.

Prof. Henry calls on church leaders to recognize the problem in their midst and make educational efforts to counteract it. She also calls on the Government to offer educational courses in multiculturalism to new immigrants and to target many of its multicultural efforts toward "the dominant mainstream society in order to sensitize them to the culture and the problems that visible minority members face."

The Globe & Mail

Rural development strategies discussed

A four-day International Conference on "Strategies for Rural Development" was held in New Delhi during January 29 - February 1, 1978. The President of India, N. Sanjiva Reddy, inaugurated the conference and Lord Phillips Noel-Baker, Nobel Peace Prize Winner and a champion of Human Rights and Disarmament in the world, presided over the conference and also delivered the keynote address.

The conference was co-sponsored by the following organizations:

1. India Development Service (IDS), Chicago, U.S.A.
2. India Development Group (IDG), London, U.K.
3. Gandhi Peace Foundation (GPF), New Delhi.
4. Appropriate Technology Development Association (ATDA), Lucknow.
5. Organization of Rural Poor (ORP), New Delhi.

The conference was attended by over 160 delegates, including over 20 overseas delegates, from various organizations dealing with the developmental work. Persons from the grassroot development groups in the villages in India, research organizations and universities, business oeganizations, funding agencies, policy makers, planners and other government officials and international organizations participated in the conference. Interaction among such broad spectrum of persons dealing with development was a unique opportunity that the conference provided for sharing experiences and cross-fertilization of ideas for evolving new strategies.

A message from Loknayak J.P. Narayan who had agreed to inaugurate the conference but could not do so due to health reasons, wishing success to the conference was read out. Also, the conference observed a two-minute silence in memory of Dr. E.F. Schumacher who was to have delivered the keynote address of the conference but died untimely in Switzerland last September.

Inaugurating the conference, President Reddy stressed the need for a "fresh look" at the entire concept of rural development from "the villager's point of view so that his needs and requirements, his hopes and aspirations, his problems and difficulties, will be spotlighted in the plans we draw up."

President, N. Sanjiva Reddy, inaugurating the International Conference on "strategies for Rural Development" - January 29 - February 1, 1978.

Picture from Left to Right
1. Phillip Noel Baker, Nobel Laureate
2. Radhakrishna, Secretary, Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi
3. M.S. Hoda, Secretary, India Development Group, London
4. S.R. Hiremath, President, India Development Service (IDS), Chicago.

Lord Phillip Noel-Baker, the British Nobel Laureate, presided over the conference for which Jayaprakash Narayan especially sent a message expressing the wish that appropriate technologies would be developed to give "higher level of income to the rural areas." Wishing all success to the conference, Mr. Narayan hoped that higher level of income to the rural areas with surplus capital formation for starting new sustained activities.

Prof. Raj Krishna, Member of the Planning Commission delivered an excellent presentation on "Indian Rural Scene - Nature and Extent of the Problem and Plans for the Decade - Direction and Content." He stressed that lack of political will continues to be the major reason for non implementation of land reform laws, which is an extremely crucial prerequisite for rural development.

The commissions were followed by a concluding session during which an "Action Plan" was presented, on behalf of the sponsoring organizations by S.R. Hiremath. Mr. Hiremath represented India Development Service (IDS), North American co-sponsor of the conference, of which he is currently the President.

India Development Service (IDS) plans to hold a follow-up conference in the United States to further stimulate interest in the participation of Indians in North America in India's development.

For more information about IDS and its activities, please write: IDS, P.O. Box 980, Chicago, Ill. 60690

KITCH
KOO
By Pa
FROZEN BEAUTY
The frozen food revolut
we can enjoy strawberrie
Cooking from scratch is
many people are enjoying
of the convenience of froz
not have enough time to p
blessing. Frozen foods
food and not for the waste
When you buy fresh pe
available year round) you
you've bought.
The freezing method is
aging better than any oth
texture remain stable
involves longer period of
destroys a lot of vitamin
growth of organisms and
a minimum, foods must
degrees Farenheit. Cook
preheated over or pot.
method is thawing slowly
method helps minimize t
addition of some kind of
and a brine solution for
gives high sodium value
need. On the other hand,
as vitamin C, the liquid fr
used.
Most green vegetables
nutritive content is at its
frozen solid within hours
little nutrient loss. Sc
nutrients is found in fr
counter. Recently the A
there is more vitamin C i
squeezed from oranges
average of 48.3 milligra
juice compared to an aver
frozen food not only sav
energy at home. You ca
with that good old-fashi
many of us have the tim
dough or patty shells?
counter.
You may not catch a fre
freezing revolution we
much loss of taste, text
added new variety and g
fresh fish in the kitchen
But when you buy froze
filleted ready for cooki
good old ice-cream? W
ice-cream into a spectac
desserts such as frozen
goodies. No wonder th
Consult th
to Indian P
of the wor
Our O
years
Which
Just
Ontar

whites

The study says that many of ose interviewed view Asians as rogant and more culturally fferent from Canadians than acks, who are seen as shiftless d a drain on social welfare ograms while "liking to drive r cars."

The study notes that the rd-core racists, about 10 per nt of those surveyed "clearly d most negative toward the n-white minorities, but there is o a considerable amount of gative feeling toward other tural groups, such as South ericans, Italians and French nadians.

It is worth noting, the study s, that nearly one-third of se with racist tendencies uld not marry a French Canan if the choice was theirs.

Prof. Henry calls on church ders to recognize the problem their midst and make educa al efforts to counteract it. She calls on the government to r educational courses in multiculturalism to new immigrants to target many of its licultural efforts toward "the minant mainstream society in er to sensitize them to the ture and the problems that the minority members face."

Globe & Mail

discussed

ggesting the International Development" - January 29 -

eace Foundation, New Delhi opment Group, London Development Service [IDS].

ck of political will continues to e the major reason for non implementation of land reform ws, which is an extremely crucial prerequisite for rural development.

The commissions were followed by a concluding session, during which an "Action Plan" was presented on behalf of the sponsoring organizations by .R. Hiremath. Mr. Hiremath represented India Development Service (IDS), North American co-sponsor of the conference, of which he is currently the President.

India Development Service (IDS) plans to hold a follow-up conference in the United States to further stimulate interest in the participation of Indians in North America in India's development.

For more information about IDS and its activities, please write: IDS, P.O. Box 980, Chicago, Ill. 60690

By Prasati Sengupta

FROZEN BEAUTY

The frozen food revolution practically abolished seasonality so that we can enjoy strawberries in December and asparagus in January. Cooking from scratch is fun for some but not for everyone. But many people are enjoying cooking and taking it as a hobby because of the convenience of frozen food. Those who dislike cleaning or do not have enough time to peel, chop and grate may find frozen food a blessing. Frozen foods are cheaper because you pay only for the food and not for the waste. The best example is frozen green peas. When you buy fresh peas in the pod, (which by the way is not available year round) you end up throwing away 60 per cent of what you've bought.

The freezing method is superior to that of canning. It slows down aging better than any other method of preserving. Color, taste and texture remain stable for long periods. The canning process involves longer period of cooking at very high temperatures (which destroys a lot of vitamins and minerals). The freezing stops the growth of organisms and prevents spoilage. To keep nutrient loss to a minimum, foods must be solidly frozen and should be stored 0 degrees Farenheit. Cook frozen foods directly from the freezer in preheated over or pot. However, if you have to thaw, the best method is thawing slowly in the refrigerator. A new fast canning method helps minimize the loss of nutrients but it also involves the addition of some kind of preservative - sugar syrup for most fruits and a brine solution for most vegetables. The brine solution also gives high sodium value to canned green beans, which we don't need. On the other hand, to get all the water-soluble vitamins, such as vitamin C, the liquid from canned fruits and vegetables should be used.

Most green vegetables grown for freezing are harvested when the nutritive content is at its best. Then quickly they are blanched and frozen solid within hours. Unlike canning, freezing involves very little nutrient loss. Sometimes even more higher content of nutrients is found in frozen juices than the fresh fruits on the counter. Recently the American Dietetic Association proved that there is more vitamin C in frozen orange juice than the juice freshly squeezed from oranges bought in different cities. There was an average of 48.3 milligrams of vitamin C per 100 millilitres of frozen juice compared to an average of only 42.9 ml. in the fresh juice. The frozen food not only saves our time in the kitchen but also saves energy at home. You can buy frozen dough and can fill you kitchen with that good old-fashioned smell. What about pastries? How many of us have the time or patience to make a pie pastry, strudels dough or patty shells? But they are all available in the frozen counter.

You may not catch a fresh fish or buy a live one, but thanks to our freezing revolution we are enjoying all kinds of seafood without much loss of taste, texture and freshness. Fresh-frozen fish has added new variety and good nutrition to our daily menus. Cleaning fresh fish in the kitchen is messy and incredibly time consuming. But when you buy frozen fish, it is all done for you - cleaned and filleted ready for cooking. For instant dessert, who can beat good old ice-cream? With a little imagination, you can turn that ice-cream into a spectacular dessert - not to mention other delicious desserts such as frozen cream pies, cakes and all sorts of other goodies. No wonder the home freezer is so popular these days!

Oxford degree for Anjali

Anne-Marie Gaston (Aujali), the well-known native-born Canadian who performs Indian dances received a D. Litt from Oxford for her thesis on a discussion of dance in Indian sculpture.

Aujali is at present in India collecting more material for her recitals in Canada and has a Canada Council Arts Grant to do this. Anjali will be in Canada June 15-July 15 and at that time she hopes to perform. If you are interested in organizing one please contact Anne-Marie Gaston, c/o Gita Sharma, Children's Garden School, 39 Edward Elliot's Rd., Madrass 110004, India.

Shastri Institute

An Agreement was signed in New Delhi on February 15 to continue for another three years the activities of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute which has its headquarter at McGill University, Montreal.

At the signing ceremony both the sides expressed their happiness over the Agreement and hoped that it would give impetus to the activities of the Institute.

The Institute is celebrating its Tenth Anniversary this year.

Under the Agreement the Government of India will give a grant of Rs. 4.8 million from the counterpart funds account which will be earmarked for promotion of academic and cultural exchanges between India and Canada.

Soviet offer

New Delhi, Feb 24 (Samachar): Prof. Y.P. Yelutinn, Soviet Minister for Higher and Specalised secondary education, said here that his country was prepared to send specialists to help India in its adult education programs to eradicate illiteracy within the next five years.

Addressing press conference Thursday Prof. Yelutinn pointed out that there was cent per cent literacy in all age groups in the Soviet Union at present in spite of the fact that illiteracy rate in his country was as high as 76 per cent just after the Soviet Revolution.

We are prepared to transfer to our Indian colleagues all our experience in this field, he added. The soviet Minister said that his current visit was mainly projected to widen mutual cooperation in the field of education, especially higher educational, between the two countries.

We donated blood

By Jaya Subramanian

Pool Roy "our gentle Vampire" arrived in Ottawa and he was immediately appointed to the executive committee of the India Canada Association. From that day all we heard from him was "pledge to donate blood".

As a result he got the Canadian Red Cross to put up a blood donor clinic, on Thursday 16th of February at the Billings Bridge Plaza. The Red Cross personnel worked like busy bees. Mr. Roy and a few others from our community did a lot of manual work as well in setting up the clinic.

Pool was excited and at the same time worried as the flow of donors was very slow in the afternoon. But as time went on and in the late afternoon people poured in and the place looked like a busy coffee shop and the Red Cross volunteers pured coffee for the donors.

One hundred and thirty-eight pints of blood was collected. The Red Cross has written a very greatful letter to ICA. In this venture success was so great because all Indo-Canadians came together as one body "The Indo-Canadian Community". Though this was largely due to Pool's persistent approach, the members of our various associations put in a lot of work.

Parween Sultana in Ottawa

Prof. V. Subramanian

Lovers of Hindustani classical music in North America are now thrilled by the visit of that Queen of Music, Parween Sultana with her husband, Ustad Dilshad Khan to the U.S.A. and Canada. Their North American tour has already created a stir among Indian and Pakistani connoisseurs.

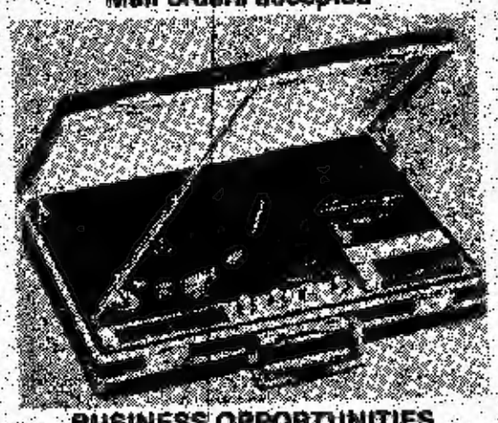
Young Parween Sultana has an epoch making golden voice with a range of nearly four octaves, incredible control and extra-ordinary sweetness. She was taught first by her father, Ikramul Majid and later by Chinmoy Lahiri and she is now guided by her highly talented husband Ustad Mohammed Dilshad Khan. It is a historic husband-wife team this! Dilshad Khan though well-tutored in music, qualified and practiced as a marine engineer before he heeded the call of the Goddess of Music and joined his wife as a singer and her mentor. He had the benefit of learning from three great classical Gharanas (or schools) of Hindustani music and combining them, though the dominant influence is that of Bade Gulam Ali Khan of the Patiala Gharana. His own voice range covers an incredible four and a half octaves. He is a great singer, amazingly imaginative and a gifted composer of new Ragas like Deen-Toch.

Both husband and wife have collected a number of titles from admiring audiences. Dilshad Khan was recognized as an Ustad or Maestro quite young while Parween Sultana has been given titles such as Gandharva Kala Nidhi and **Queen of Gazals.** A duet of Taans (musical phrases) by husband and wife is a treat for the Gods.

Arrangements are being undertaken to have their performance in Ottawa on March 19th Sunday at 7 p.m. at Studio A, 9th Floor, Leeb Building, Carleton University. Those interested may please contact Professor V. Subramaniam, 521-4332, Vasanti Sreenivasan 829-0504, S.K. Krishnaswami 234-8234 Kalyan 731-9793 and Lakshman 746-9170.

NEW VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT in Ottawa
THE MANGO TREE 169 Nicholas Street [Corner of Laurier]
Open daily until 10 p.m. - 238-8452

KANAYA INTERNATIONAL INC.
3499 KINGSWAY, VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V5R 5L5
CABLE: "SHEWABROS" (804) 437-3822, 437-4322
TELEX: 04-51522 KANYA or Office Hours: 299-8247
Exporters, Importers & Distributors
220 Volt. Goods, Pre-Recorded Cassettes & 8 Track Tapes & Car Stereos
Mail orders accepted



BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
We have associated offices in Japan, Korea, Taiwan & Hongkong. If you are visiting the business booming countries, please ask for the list of our associated companies.

MULLER TRAVELS
ARISTOCRATIC APARTMENT HOTEL
131 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0G7
Consult the expert first for all your travel requirements to India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh or any part of the world we offer the most competitive fares and our services of course are free.
Our Office Manager and President Mr. Muller Vedam has over 25 years of experience in all aspects of the travel industry.
Whichever way you want to go, we can send you.
Just call 238-1949.
Ontario License #0020229

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Matrimonial correspondence invited from "Canadian immigrants or citizen" Punjabi Bramin girls for Panjabi Brahmin boys aged 23 and 25. Boys would like to migrate to Canada from India. Respectable family. Boys' brothers and sisters are settled in Canada. Write with details to M-1363. The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Ramgarhia young men between 22-27, settled in Canada, USA, UK or relatives of those willing and eligible to settle in Canada for a beautiful Ramgarhia girl, 22, 5'3", graduate of a Canadian University, Canadian Citizen, family well settled in Canada. Write with recent photograph (returnable) to M-1365, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable immigrant match for handsome Punjabi Aggarwal bachelor, 26, elect. engg. 5'-2". Presently employed as Engg. in Bombay. Caste no bar. Cousins well settled in B.C. Details and photo requested in first letter. Reply Box M-1376, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from professional boys for a beautiful Punjabi girl, 21, 5 ft 3 in., educated in India and France, belonging to a good family, sister well settled in Canada. Please contact at (613) 224-4307.

Suitable match for Punjabi, beautiful, Walia girl, 21, height 5'-2", fair complexion, college graduate, good family, visiting sister in Canada. Contact Amrik 763-5316 (Toronto) or Paul 769-4830 (Toronto).

Attractive, well-settled South Indian Hindu girl seeks suitable match with well established gentleman 39-43 years. Reply with details to: 4673 Jane Street, Apt. 811, Downsview, Ontario, M3N 2L1, (416) 661-3678.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Punjabi Sikh boys must be Canadian or American landed immigrant, for a Sikh girl 24 years, 5 ft. 2 in. fair complexion, college graduate, further studying in Canada. Caste no bar. Brothers settled in Canada. Write with recent photograph to M-1378, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited for pretty Sikh girl, 23, 5' 2½", originally from Delhi. Landed immigrant, presently employed and settled in Toronto 3 years. Reply with returnable photograph M-1379, The Canadian India Times.

Match for Ramgarhia boy, 22, studying in Canada. Girl must be a permanent resident in Canada or U.S.A. Reply M-1380, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for Malayali Marthomite girl, 22, good-looking, immigrant in Canada, employed, office work. Professionals preferred. Send full details to M-101, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for a handsome Hindu Aggarwal boy, 28, 5'7", accountant well settled in Toronto. Apply with photo and particulars. Girl settled in Canada preferred, caste no bar. M-1381, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a north Indian girl (in India) M.A. Economics, doing B.Ed, well versed in typing, shorthand and household duties. Height 5'4", fair colour, caste no bar. Contact M-1382, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from single/divorced girls in USA or western Canada for recently divorced Punjabi professional Engineering executive, 36, handsome, personable 5' 9". M-1383, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a well settled Brahmin boy for a 20 year old girl 5'6" studying in Canada. The boy must be Canadian or American landed immigrant. Reply 6421 Cork St., Halifax, N.S.

Well-established gentleman, mid-30's, scientist with business interests, now Canadian citizen, seeks attractive, progressive minded, sociable girl presently living in North America. Reply with photo and details to M-1384, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for my brother, 28 years old, clean-shaven Sikh, machinist, living in Toronto. Interested parties in India or Canada please write to JOLLY, 3379 Acala Crescent, Mississauga, Ont., Canada or phone (416) 279-6739.

Jat-Sikh match, U.S. or Canadian permanent resident, for two sisters, 28 and 26, charming, Senior Cambridge, resident of S.E. Asia. Also match for brother, professional, Canadian Citizen, U.S. immigrant. Write P.O. Box 2782, Postal Stn. B, 15 Duke St. E., Kitchener, Ontario.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for 26 year old, 5' 10", handsome Gujarati boy, about to complete M.Sc. in Chem. Engg. Apply with details Box 298, Sub. P.O. #6, Saskatoon, Sask. (306) 665-7208.

HOROSCOPE

Horoscope - casting, palm-reading, meditation, yoga and spiritual-healing - 27 years experience. All problems solved. Lessons available. Call Dev. 766-2626 Toronto.

Red Cross goes multicultural

The Ontario Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society is forming a multicultural advisory committee. The initial meeting was held at the Society's offices on Tuesday, Februruy 7, and was attended by people representing a variety of cultural backgrounds.

Chairman of the new Multicultural Advisory Committee is Mr. Janusz Sobieniak, a life-long Red Cross member who is currently also serving as Vice-Chairman of Ontario's Volunteer Services Committee.

"The purpose of bringing together representatives from so many groups of Ontario residents is to ensure that everyone in the province can participate in and benefit from the work of Red Cross. In this way Red Cross can better meet the needs of all residents of Ontario," says Sobieniak.

"Our committee is still in the formative stages and we will be reaching out to invite still more groups to join us in the next weeks. We welcome all to the Red Cross, this great world-wide humanitarian organization."

Groups interested in obtaining representation on the committee are invited to contact: Miss Jane Moon, Ontario Red Cross, 923-6692 in Toronto.

Ethnic studies in Toronto

(Canadian Scene) Robert F. Harney and Raymond Breton have been named co-directors of a new program "Ethnic and Immigration Studies" at the University of Toronto. They will create a community of scholars interested in ethnic studies and immigration studies, and raise the status, standards and visibility of immigration studies at the University and in the community. They will also encourage new research, especially by younger scholars whose roots are from the different cultural communities. Dr. Harney is president of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, Canadian editor of Italian Canadiana, editor of Canada Ethnic Studies, and is working on a History of the Italian Immigratn Community in Toronto. Some of Dr. Breton's published works are Research Issues on Canadian Cultures and Ethnic Groups, and Institutional Completeness of Ethnic Communities and the Personal Relations of Immigrants.

Pirri's Dixieland Market Ltd.

Getting Bigger & Better

Here now to serve you at two locations:

Retail: 1108 Pharmacy Ave. (at Lawrence) Scarborough, Phone: 759-0473

Wholesale: 1052 Birchmount Rd. (1 block N of Eglinton Ave.), Scarborough, phone: 759-5214

specializing in Indian Delicacies like --

fresh karela, chillies, dals, pickles, okra, patna rice, basmati rice, Indian condiments etc. Also available Syrian (unleavened) bread.

You Name It..... We Have It. Quality High.....Prices Low

Subscriptions

☐ Enclosed is my cheque for $12.00 for a two years' subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

Enclosed is my cheque for $ 7.00 for a year's subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

Enclosed is my cheque for $4.50 for a six-month subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

NAME (Please Print).....

ADDRESS..... Apt. No.....

.....

161 DALHOUSIE ST
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1N 7C3

U.S. cheques, please include an additional 25 cents to cover service charges.

POSSIBLE AIRFARES FOR 1978

INDIA [RETURN]..... [Stopovers if required].....	$699
ONEWAY TO INDIA.....	$529
ONEWAY FROM INDIA.....	$650
SRILANKA...[return].....	$780
SINGAPORE.....	$1033
KUALALUMPUR.....	$1033
JAKARTA.....	$1120

For more details & booking contact:

UNITED TRAVELS LTD

2 College St., Suite 105,

105 Toronto, Ont. M5G 1K3

Tel. (416) 964-1706